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VOLUME XXII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1921.

NUMBER 17

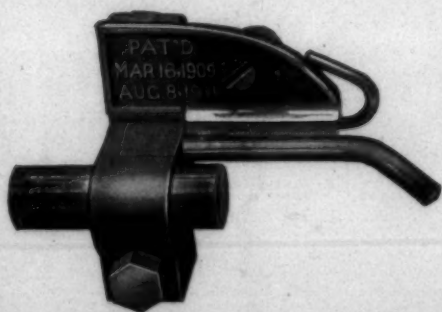
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1921.

NUMBER 17

Good Lighting Increases Production

(By J. M. Hickerson, in Industrial Management.)

Manufacturing, stripped of its complex organization and involved processes, is a matter of men, material and tools—nothing more or less. Adequate light is a tool that plays a very important part in modern manufacturing and is destined to play an even more important one when we face the necessity of more efficient production, as surely we must when merchant ships bearing goods from foreign factories begin to anchor in ever increasing numbers at our ports.

Until comparatively recently little attention was paid to lighting, naturally enough, for light played little more than a passive part in the scheme of things. Only a small part of the total volume of manufactured goods was made under artificial light. When necessary the "lights" were turned on and work continued while industrial management looked to other things than lighting. But much development work in lighting had been done, technical men were on the job, and the emergency of the late war gave lighting its first really attentive audience and an opportunity to prove its value as one of the really big considerations in industry.

Adequate industrial illumination does these things:

1. Increases production for the same labor cost, or, decreases the unit cost of production.
2. Increases the accuracy of workmanship.
3. Lessens the number of accidents.
4. Lessens eye strain.
5. Better the morale of workers.

These are not merely general claims. They are essential facts established after thorough tests and careful observation in literally hundreds of factories producing goods varying in fineness from watch springs to wire fence; from the lace hosiery of the silk mill to iron ingots from the foundry. Furthermore, these facts have been established, not alone by men or concerns interested in selling lighting, but by factory managers who have made the great discovery that good industrial lighting is their best investment.

First, let us consider adequate illumination as an efficient tool, one that increases production for the

same labor cost. W. A. Durgin, Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago, says: "As a general proposition, this degree of illumination will increase production ten per cent at a cost equal to one-half of one per cent increase in operating expense." His reference is to the degree of illumination recommended by the best lighting practice. And he bases his generalization on facts, proved during the trying days of 1918 when American industry was already doing the impossible and adopted high intensities of illumination in a final effort to produce more. And it did produce more!

Under this engineer's direction, high intensity illumination was installed in a Chicago factory making iron pulleys. The test records showed a 20 per cent increase in production secured at a cost equivalent to 5.5 per cent of the payroll. In a soft metal bearing machine shop adequate lighting increased production 15 per cent. Here the exact cost was not reported. But in a heavy steel machine shop a 10 per cent increase in production was secured at a cost equivalent to 1.2 per cent of the payroll. A carburetor assembling shop increased its production 12 per cent, at a cost equivalent to 0.9 per cent of the payroll, merely by installing adequate lighting.

Bear in mind that adequate illumination alone was responsible for these results. Already the men and management, spurred on by the demands of war, were exerting every effort to decrease the time required to convert raw materials into finished products. At first it was believed that the fine illumination acted as a stimulant to the workman, but later tests and checks demonstrated that such illumination was simply facilitative; that it enabled the workman to work naturally and without hindrance.

C. F. Ferree and Gertrude Rand explain this result of high intensity illumination in somewhat different terms. In a paper which they presented at the last annual meeting of the Illuminating Engineering Society, good lighting was given credit with bringing about—

1. An increase in acuity of vision with all but very low intensities of illumination.
2. An increase in quickness of discrimination.
3. An increase in quickness of ad-

justment for clear vision at different distances.

4. An increase in the ability to sustain clear vision when the size of the object on the visual angle is kept the same under different intensities of illumination.

Translated into terms of present day needs, the Durgin tests mean that high intensity illumination decreases the unit cost of production. That was never of more importance than now. Just recently a representative of a prominent firm of industrial engineers declared that we must produce more efficiently; that foreign competition will force us to do so. We lead the world on quantity production, but must decrease the unit cost of that production. Adequate lighting helps do that in a very material way.

Adequate industrial lighting makes possible greater accuracy in workmanship. One recognized engineering authority declares that the installation of a scientific system of illumination makes possible 25 per cent better workmanship. That figure is probably high for some kinds of work and certainly it is low for others. That is what one would expect, for a workman cannot do his best work when hampered by shadows or glare. Just as a machine aids the hand in making things, so light aids the eye in making things well.

Accurate figures probably can never be secured concerning this advantage of good industrial lighting, for poor workmanship is so closely akin to spoilage. The production of seconds is a large element of waste in industrial plants, seconds being goods that fall between good product and spoilage. And the same factors that encourage spoilage also encourage the production of seconds. Consequently we may assume that good lighting will decrease the production of seconds to the same extent that it eliminates spoilage.

Invariably, decreased spoilage results when adequate illumination is recognized as a tool for efficient production. Here is a specific case. A large hosiery mill in North Carolina installed a new lighting system in accordance with high intensity standards. At the end of the first ten days the mill superintendent compared his "before and after" production records. He examined his production and spoilage curves for twelve months previous and

could tell from these records when a rainy or cloudy day occurred. After the installation of good lighting he found that his normal production and minimum spoilage curves were ironed flat.

Authorities tell us that poor lighting is responsible for \$30,000,000 worth of our annual industrial spoilage bill of \$150,000,000. Although that figure seems high, it seems reasonable when we consider that 17.5 per cent of the output of American factories is by artificial light. The average daily period of production under artificial light is two hours, roughly one-fourth of the total working time. Comparing the production output under artificial light with the labor spent on this production, it appears that one-fourth of the worker's time is spent in producing one-sixth of his output.

These figures result from the process of manufacture alone. No one knows how much waste results from improper packing and storage of manufactured goods. Uneven piles of raw materials are often damaged or destroyed by conditions too often unnoticed because the workmen could not see what they were doing. Adequate lighting in warehouses, store rooms and packing rooms decreases this heavy loss to industry.

A marked reduction of accidents results when a factory installs scientific illumination. America accepts so many industrial accidents as a matter of course. More than 1,000,000 workmen are slightly injured each year, half that number are seriously injured, while 25,000 are permanently disabled or killed. An appalling number and 108,000 of these annual industrial accidents are due partly or wholly to bad lighting. These statistics are supplied by Mr. R. E. Simpson of the Travelers Insurance Company. It should be borne in mind, too, that insurance companies enjoy the reputation of compiling accurate figures.

Industrial accidents, of course, may be divided into two general classes, those caused by carelessness and ignorance on the part of the workman which can be eliminated only by a campaign of education, and those that result from improper plant conditions which may be greatly lessened or prevented entirely by changed working conditions. Accidents resulting from poor lighting belong in this group obviously, and several states have taken legis-

lative action to lessen the possibility of accidents due to poor lighting by adopting lighting codes.

Good industrial lighting lessens eye strain of the workers. This eye strain results from glare as well as from too little light. Glare is light out of place. It has been more fully defined as "brightness within the field of vision of such a character as to cause discomfort, annoyance, interference with vision, or eye fatigue." Defined in any way, glare is mighty undesirable in industry.

Six principal factors determine the degree to which glare is experienced:

1. Total candlepower emitted by the light source in the direction of the eye.
2. Distance from the light source to the eye.
3. Intrinsic brilliancy of the source.
4. Contrast in brightness between the light source and the working surfaces and surroundings.
5. Nearness of the light source to the line of vision.
6. Length of time during which the source of glare is present within the field of vision.

Glare, contrary to a popular assumption, is not necessarily a matter of too much light. Almost invariably it is light out of place. Indeed one can hardly get too much good industrial lighting, for daylight intensity is many times as great as average factory lighting. And noonday light, when the sun's glare is controlled, is probably nature's ideal light.

Obviously a worker, laboring under the handicap of eye-strain, cannot do his best work for his employer. And the employer certainly is not doing his best by the employee, when he provides inadequate lighting that results in eye-strain. The superintendent of a candy factory noticed that production dropped suddenly in the late afternoons. Many of the girls reported headaches, several were found to punch the time clock before the gong sounded, and one worker suffered a nervous breakdown at the bench. Then the superintendent looked to his lighting and called in a lighting specialist who recommended a complete change in the layout, doing away with spotty lighting, brightening up the dark benches and eliminating the glare. At the end of the first week after the new lighting was installed, this superintendent made an agreement with the lighting specialist whereby he was to inspect the plant lighting weekly. Workers cannot do their best work with tired eyes, and bad lighting causes tired eyes.

Adequate industrial lighting betters the morale of the workers. A weaving mill in Philadelphia was troubled with poor light. The workers complained to the foremen, who carried the complaints to the president of the concern. An illuminating engineer was called in. He gained permission to experiment on one of the seven floors. What he did was to treble the lighting intensity, using high wattage lamps and standard reflectors. The mill president checked up on this trial installation personally, and at the end of one week, ordered the trial installation

made permanent on every floor. And the weavers informed him that they would increase their production enough to pay for the total cost of the installation within three months.

Those are the facts regarding good lighting in industry; what it will do in a definite, tangible, dollars-and-cents way. But what are the conditions in industry? How many factories are correctly lighted? How many need better lighting now? How many managers of industry ever consider their plant lighting seriously?

In order to learn the answers to these important questions, to get the facts concerning factory lighting in the United States, a concern marketing a lighting specialty conducted an extensive survey of industrial lighting in this country, visiting nearly 500 industrial plants in 157 towns and cities in 15 of the leading industrial states. Practically every kind of manufacturing plant was visited by the investigators who made this survey. They interviewed the executives of these 500 plants for certain information, but relied on their own observation whenever possible. This survey was conducted a little over a year ago, and conditions of factory lighting are somewhat better now, because of the greater appreciation of good lighting on the part of industrial management.

Results of the Survey.

Here are some of the major facts brought out by this survey of industrial lighting conditions:

1. That 25 per cent of the work done in factories is done under artificial light, but only 17.5 per cent of the manufactured goods are produced under artificial light.
2. That 85 per cent of the manufacturers interviewed were more or less satisfied with their present lighting conditions, but only 40 per cent of the plants visited were adequately lighted.
3. That manufacturers who had good lighting appreciated its value largely because of its stimulative effect on production, or decreased unit cost of production that resulted. Decrease in spoilage was second and accident prevention third in the manufacturers' appraisal of advantages of efficient industrial lighting.
4. That the lighting units were inefficiently spaced in 40.6 per cent of the plants visited.
5. That more plants are burning bare lamps than there are plants with lamp entirely equipped with reflectors.
6. That only 22.4 per cent of the plants visited clean their lighting equipment regularly. In 38.8 of the plants visited the equipment was dirty at the time of interview.

No one likes dim light. Happiness and contentment and ambition and energy are the results of light—plenty of good light. Hotels, theaters and dance halls are brilliantly lighted, for abundant light coaxes into expression man's latent energy and his desire to play. His willingness to work and his ability to work rapidly and well are likewise encouraged and stimulated by good industrial lighting.

The workman has greater confidence in himself when his working conditions include ample light. He

feels good, and on one's physical condition depends to a great extent the quality and quantity of his work. He can see what he is about. He can distinguish acid from oil, can step over beams and castings on the factory floor, can see projecting bars and rods across his path. Because he can see well, his feeling of security is greater, his self-confidence is increased. And on these factors depend a worker's efficiency to a very great extent.

Functions of the Specialist.

Although lighting is a technical subject whose progress has been extraordinarily rapid, the industrial manager need not worry should he feel a lack of information concerning its technical phases. In this age of specialists, the lighting specialist has developed to serve the needs of industry. The electrical industry as a whole has recognized good lighting industry as invaluable and has encouraged an educational program that has equipped central stations, jobbers and contractor-dealers everywhere with the engineering training necessary to lay out and oversee a modern lighting installation.

And after all is said and done, industrial management is interested in good lighting, not for what it is, but for what it will do. The superintendent of a shop, or factory, or mill is more interested in a decreased unit cost of production than in lumens of light. He cares more about increasing the accuracy of his workmen than about candle power, more about decreasing spoilage than about the coefficient of utilization. The industrial manager today, vitally interested in more efficient production, is not particularly interested in room index tables and specular reflection, but he does care about bettering the morale of his workers by bettering their working conditions in order that both they and he may prosper and profit immediately and in the long run. But the lighting specialist does know about these technical subjects; it is his business to know about them. And his business came into its own when it was demonstrated under every possible condition that adequate industrial lighting is worth many times its cost.

Poor Month in English Textiles.

Manchester, Eng.—In a review of cotton trade conditions in the "Manchester Guardian," it appears November was a gruelling period for a business already heavily burdened. In the course of its review the "Guardian" states that:

"The revival which accompanied the rise in cotton in September petered out in October, and in the first three weeks of November the gloom which had settled on the trade was very deep. The position looked better at the beginning of last week, but there was more hope than realization, and a relapse came quickly. There are still some optimists, however, in the cotton trade, and there would be a good many more if India and China began to place orders more liberally and, better still, were willing to pay more remunerative prices than they have done of late. "One of the most disconcerting

facts in the situation is that while the United Kingdom is buying less American cotton than last season the mills of the United States and the Continent are taking more, and those of India and China are as fully employed as ever. It is easy to find explanations, but explanations do not fill looms. United States manufacturers are better employed because they have a great home market, which has not suffered to the same extent as others have been from war effects, and they only depend slightly upon exports, whereas Lancashire has to rely chiefly upon trade with Eastern countries, which are always poor, and are now very poor.

"Indian and Chinese mill owners, too, have a large home connection, and they can produce coarse goods very cheaply. Indian mills, moreover, must have derived some benefit from Mr. Gandhi's campaign against imported manufactures, and the extra tax upon imports has also helped them to sell their cloth at highly profitable prices.

"Mr. Ainscough, the British Trade Commissioner in the Dependency, states that it is inevitable, now that power is gradually being transferred to Indian hands, that the duties on imports will be still further increased, and that that possibility must be squarely faced. He holds out a little hope, however, of some concessions in the form of Imperial preferences if Lancashire people will pick their words more carefully when speaking of Indian taxes. What warrant he has for saying these things we do not yet know, and in any case the duties do not seem likely to be changed in the budget of next March.

"Mr. Gandhi's confession that the non-co-operation movement, by turning to violence, has passed out of his control has led to expectations that the boycott of imported cloth will collapse very soon. It is hardly possible that it can last much longer, for India has nothing like enough machinery to supply all her own needs, and this will become more evident to the dealers as time goes on. If at the same time the boycott shows definite signs of collapse, an important demand may come quite suddenly.

"In that event the trade of East Lancashire especially will benefit, and the whole industry will soon feel the effect. There are also indications that a larger trade with China is not far distant. The stocks there are already low, and if ordinary market factors are not obscured by more pressing ones a fairly lively buying movement will be expected. The Near East does not promise much activity in the immediate future, and the Continent is not very hopeful, except as regard yarns, but it has taken these somewhat freely in recent months.

"The general depression led, during November, to a proposal that the spinners in the federation who use American cotton (but not the users of Egyptian) should resort to organized short time, and a ballot was taken last week on the question whether all the members should be required to reduce their production by 50 per cent of the normal; that is, they should only run their ma-

chinery three days a week on an average. Working three days every week would have deprived the operatives of unemployment dole, but it was understood that that would be got over by working only alternate weeks.

"The firms and companies who were fairly well supplied with orders objected to any interference with their freedom, and many others were either impressed by the firmer tone of the markets at the time when the ballot papers had to be filled up or by the arguments, based on a study of world conditions, that organized short time would be ineffective. The upshot, therefore, was that the scheme was not supported by the owners of 80 per cent of the spindles affected, and it fell through for that reason. It was stated on 'Change that the proportion in favor of organized short time had been found to be 63 per cent."

Inventory Taking Under New Revenue Act.

The following statement is issued by the collectors of internal revenue in the various districts:

"Merchants, manufacturers and business men generally need experience no difficulty in taking their inventories for the year 1921 to conform with the new revenue act. The language of the revenue act of 1918 and the revenue act of 1921 (Sec. 203), relating to inventories are identical:

"That whenever in the opinion of the commissioner the use of inventories is necessary in order clearly to determine the income of any taxpayer, inventories shall be taken by such taxpayer upon such basis as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, may prescribe as conforming as nearly as may be to the best accounting practice in the trade or business and as most clearly reflecting the income."

"Present Treasury regulations provide that inventories must be valued at either 'cost' or 'cost or market, whichever is lower.' Taxpayers were permitted, regardless of their past practice, to adopt the 'cost or market basis, whichever is lower,' in making their inventories for 1920. Thereafter, the regulations provide, changes can be made only after permission is obtained from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

"In the case of a merchant 'cost' means the invoice price less trade or other discounts, excepting strictly cash discounts approximating a fair rate of interest, which may be reduced or not at the option of the taxpayer, providing a consistent course is followed. To the net invoice price should be added the cost of transportation and other necessary charges incurred in acquiring possession of the goods.

"In the case of a manufacturer 'cost' means the cost of raw materials and supplies, expenditures for labor and indirect costs incident to production, including a reasonable proportion of management expenses, but not including any cost of selling or securing return on capital.

"Market' means the current bid

price prevailing at the date of the inventory for the particular merchandise. The burden of proof as to the correctness of the price rests upon the taxpayer in each case. Where no open market quotations are available, the taxpayer must use such evidence of a fair market price at the dates nearest the inventory as may be available, such as specific transactions or compensation paid for cancellation of contracts or purchase commitments. Where, because of abnormal conditions the taxpayer has regularly sold merchandise at prices lower than the market bid price, the inventory may be valued at such prices. The correctness of such prices will be determined by reference to the actual sales of the taxpayer for a reasonable period before and after the date of inventory. Prices which vary materially from the actual prices so ascertained will not be accepted as reflecting the market.

"The value of each item in the inventory may be measured by cost or market, whichever is lower. An entire stock may not be inventoried at cost and also at market price, and the lower of the two inventories used. Inventories on whatever basis taken will be subject to investigation by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the taxpayer must satisfy the commissioner of the correctness of the prices adopted. He must be prepared to show both the cost and the market price of each article included in the inventory.

"In the conduct of modern business, it is of the utmost importance that every business, large or small, whether corporation, partnership or individual, shall maintain an exact record of receipts and expenses. No special system of accounts is prescribed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, but the books should show in detail inventories, purchases, sales, capital investment, depreciation, and similar items required in making up income tax returns."

Rankin Mill Overseers Enjoy Banquet.

Gastonia, N. C.—On last Saturday night the banquet tendered the overseers and section men by Messrs. Lee Marley and Childers, superintendents of the Pinkney, Rankin and Ridge Mills, was such an enjoyable occasion that plans have been laid to make this an annual affair. The men were especially favored by having with them their president, Mr. R. G. Rankin, and his office assistants.

The South Gastonia School auditorium was tastefully decorated, carrying out the Christmas spirit. Here the guests were served an elegant turkey dinner, prepared by Mesdames Marley, Lee and Childers, assisted by Miss McConnell.

The main features of the evening were talks by President Rankin and Superintendent Lee. Plans for the organization of a Community Spinners Club were discussed and highly recommended by those present. In the near future these plans will be perfected. During the evening the banquet was kept lively with music furnished by Mr. Carol Storey.

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Advantageous trade conditions, efficient management—and a wise restraint in building expansion during the temporary boom days have all helped in bringing the textile industry back towards normal.

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20	4.00	4.00	8.00	1 Point on 20 Bales 1.00	20 Bales 200
30	5.75	5.75	11.50	1 Point on 30 Bales 1.50	30 Bales 300
40	6.50	6.50	13.00	1 Point on 40 Bales 2.00	40 Bales 400
50	7.50	7.50	15.00	1 Point on 50 Bales 2.50	50 Bales 500
60	8.50	8.50	17.00	1 Point on 60 Bales 3.00	60 Bales 600
70	9.50	9.50	19.00	1 Point on 70 Bales 3.50	70 Bales 700
80	10.50	10.50	21.00	1 Point on 80 Bales 4.00	80 Bales 800
90	11.50	11.50	23.00	1 Point on 90 Bales 4.50	90 Bales 900
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Loom Fixer to Overseer

Written exclusively for Southern Textile Bulletin by "Old Fixer", a man who has had long & varied experience in this work

Figured Patterns in the Plain Weaves.

While the general principles of design relate in the main to the special systems employed with weave effects, by interlacing the threads of the warp with the threads of the filling, there are ways in which attractive effects can be obtained by the application of yarns which vary in color, composition or twist. The plain cotton weave is often utilized for designs of this character although the common twills and diagonals can be used with equally good results. One of the principles to observe in the construction of this class of designs concerns the blend of the colors in their relation to the crossings and interlacings of the warp and filling threads composing the make-up of the goods. In order that the pattern may be suitably developed it is necessary that the weave be appropriate for the texture. The plain and the twill weaves are usually the best fitted for getting results in weaving this type of cloths, for the reason that they are simple. These weaves are to be depended upon for their firmness, durability and effectiveness in creating the crossings and interlacings of the warp and filling threads. We will take as an example, the stripe effect shown in Figure 1, which is woven one up and one down, on a two harness draft, and is, therefore, the plain cotton weave. Yet a striped pattern is produced that puts the goods in the class of fancy weaves that come under the head of hairlines. The lines of color are separate, solid and continuous.

The desired effect can be obtained only by covering the warp of one color with filling of the same color. Consequently the loom will be operated on the pick and pick plan so as to carry the two colors of filling to harmonize with the two colors of warp. The warp threads alternate one each of black and white and the filling the same. Therefore the black filling covers the black warp and the white and a very definite hair-line of white and black will extend through the length of the woven texture. The black picks enter the shed of the loom when the black warp threads are depressed and the white elevated. The white picks enter when the conditions are the reverse. The warp is made up of one black and one white thread. This plan carried out with a view of getting a more pronounced effect is shown in Figure 2 in which two threads of each color in the warp and the filling are used instead of the single thread. This results in defining the hairline stripe more accurately. It also permits of use of finer yarns and still give prominence to the stripe. Hairline stripes of three colors would be woven by using three threads of each color in the warp and an equal number in the filling. Of course, in weaving the three-line pattern, a three harness weave

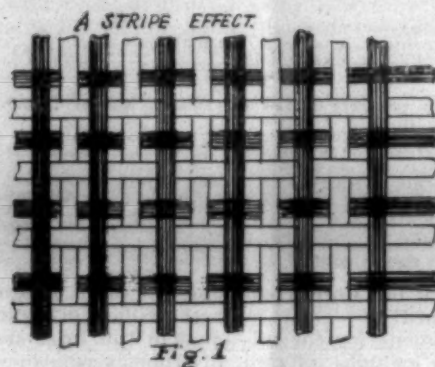


Fig. 1

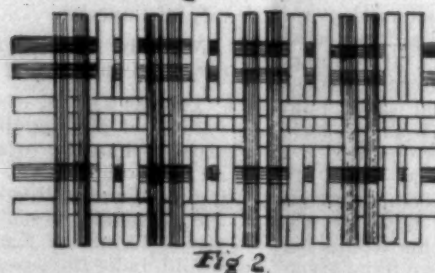


Fig. 2

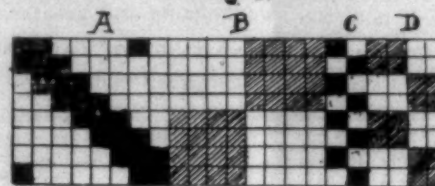


Fig. 3

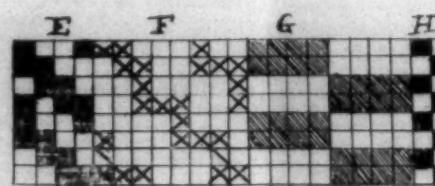


Fig. 4

would be used and the shuttle box mechanism regulated for carrying three picks of each color of filling to correspond with their relative colors.

Patterns Derived by Using Both Weave and Color.

Sometimes the class of fabrics

above referred to are ornamented with both the color and the weave. That is, instead of using a plain or twill weave for the interlacing of the warp and filling threads and depending solely on the colored threads for a pattern, the weave is arranged to produce ornamental ef-

fects.

A pattern of this order is shown in Figure 3, which is the draft for the harness chain. A section of the draft is used for an 8-harness twill, marked A, another section for a basket effect, marked B, then the plain weave comes in on two threads as at C, while a small basket effect is on the last four threads of the draft at D. It is assumed that each set of threads will be of a different color, size, twist or composition, unless the desire is to obtain a pattern of a single color but checked off with the varied weaves. If woven with filling of one color the individual weaves would of course give the finished fabric a striped appearance. A good coloring results when white, grey and black warp threads are used and a different color arranged for each of the weaves in the combination.

Figure 4 is the pattern chain for another weave of this order, in which a twill is shown first at E, a broken twill at F, a checked effect at G and a plain weave at H. Drafts of this kind are intended chiefly for use in weaves in which coloring with the warp and the filling threads is desired. The ribbed or furrowed sections result in some novel patterns when woven with colors.

Various patterns can be procured with this arrangement by employing a diversity of colored yarns in either the warp or the filling or both. Some good effects are produced with drafts of this nature by simply reversing the order of the twill in an eight-harness weave. The twill on four of the harnesses can run to the right and the twill on the other four to the left.

But good judgment is necessary in the employment of the class of weaves referred to in this installment. To employ an intricate arrangement of weaves when it would do as well to use more simple combinations would result in increasing the difficulties of weaving and the cost of manufacture. Then again, one will occasionally see patterns in which the arrangement of the weaving is correct, but the design is marred by the color application. The best methods of getting results come after practice and experience, as is well known to all.

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As soon as Christmas is over, we usually receive a large number of stories covering Christmas entertainments at the various mills. We are always glad to get these and use them, but would ask correspondents to observe two rules in sending them in. First, make them short, lack of space makes this necessary. Second, get them in early. Christmas stories are interesting right after Christmas, but are not after the holiday season is over. Send them promptly; make them short.—Editor.

Cannon Mills Tax Advertisement

The use of a page display advertisement in Concord papers by the Cannon Mills, of Concord and Kannapolis, to present claims of alleged unfairness in tax assessment levied on the mill properties by Cabarrus county authorities, as reported in these columns last week, has attracted such wide interest throughout the Southern textile field, that the advertisement in full is reproduced below. It should be borne in mind, when reading this article, that it is reprinted verbatim from the advertisement and that all statements and figures are presented by the Cannon Mills.

The tax rate levied by the county commissioners of Cabarrus county for the year 1920 was forty-eight (48) cents on the \$100.00 worth of property.

When our county commissioners levied a rate of eighty-five (.85) cents on the \$100.00 worth of property in Cabarrus county for the year 1921, many tax payers wondered why this enormous increase in our tax rate.

The reason some have given, to try to justify this great increase in the rate from forty-eight (48) cents to eighty-five (.85) cents, is that some of the cotton mills in Cabarrus county went before the authorities and got reductions, among them being what is known as the Cannon Mills. This does not justify the county commissioners of Cabarrus county in raising the rate from forty-eight (48) cents in 1920 to eighty-five (.85) cents in 1921, so far as the mills in Cabarrus county controlled by J. W. Cannon are concerned, for the reason that the records will show that the mills in Cabarrus county controlled by J. W. Cannon are paying taxes on \$1,408,462.00 more property for the year 1921 than they did for the year 1920 on the same property.

The records will show that in 1921 the valuation of all the other property in the county was made less by 25 per cent than the valuation placed on the same property in 1920. This being true the owners of all property in the county will pay tax at the increased rate on a valuation 25 per cent less than they did in 1920; while on the other hand, the mills controlled by J. W. Cannon in the county will pay the increased rate for the year 1921 on a valuation \$1,408,462.00 greater than for the year 1920.

The excuse by the county authorities for the enormous increase in the tax rate for 1921, over the rate of 1920, will not stand in the light of truth and careful investigation. For they have given a false reason for this burdensome tax rate, so far as the mills in Cabarrus county controlled by J. W. Cannon are concerned.

Any school boy or girl who knows the use of figures can see the "falsity" of this excuse, if they will take time to think and figure for themselves.

A FEW TAX FIGURES

Total Assessment for 1921 of all property in the City of Concord, all Real and Personal Property of all citizens, all Banks, all Stores, all Mills and all other Industries	\$11,849,407.00
Less Assessment of Southern Railway Company	125,800.00
Total Assessments for the City of Concord not including the Southern Railway Company	\$11,723,607.00
Assessment for 1921 Taxes—Cabarrus County:	
Cannon Manufacturing Company at Kannapolis	\$6,844,528.00
Cabarrus Cotton Mills at Kannapolis	4,628,920.00
Cannon Mfg. Company property across the line in Rowan County	\$11,473,448.00
	146,816.00
Total Assessment of all property of Cannon Mfg. Co. and Cabarrus Cotton Mills in the village of Kannapolis, N. C.	\$11,620,264.00
Assessments of Residents of Kannapolis outside of mill property:	
Personal	\$136,295.00
Goods in Stores	333,965.00
Real Estate	77,000.00
	\$ 547,260.00
Total Assessment for the Village of Kannapolis, N. C.	\$12,167,524.00

Kannapolis Assessed for More Than Concord!

This total assessment for the village of Kannapolis includes all mill property, and all personal property, goods in stores and all real estate of the merchants, etc., at Kannapolis; but does not include personal assessments and personal taxes paid by any mill operatives, as we have no way of finding this out, and it does not include the assessment of the Southern Railway Company through Kannapolis, as we have no way of finding out what this would be.

But, the figures we have given are correct, and you will note the total

assessed value of property for taxes in the village of Kannapolis is greater than the total assessed value of all property whatsoever in the entire city of Concord.

Now, Mr. Fair-Minded Citizen, how does this strike you?

The assessment of property in the village of Kannapolis is \$443,917.00 greater than the total assessment of all property in the entire city of Concord, and to this should be added the personal assessment of all operatives living at Kannapolis which would make the assessment for Kannapolis still greater.

FIVE CANNON MILLS PAY ONE-THIRD OF CABARRUS' TAX

Total Assessment for 1921 Taxes:	
All property of every description in Cabarrus County	\$41,300,000.00
Assessed Value for 1921 Taxes of all Mills in Cabarrus County in which J. W. Cannon is interested:	
Cannon Mfg. Co., Kannapolis and Concord	\$ 7,820,527.00
Cabarrus Cotton Mills, Kannapolis and Concord	5,379,709.00
Franklin Cotton Mills	1,367,023.00
Gibson Mfg. Company	1,407,327.00
Tuscarora Cotton Mill	144,703.00
Total	\$16,119,289.00
Total Amount 1921 Taxes to be collected by Cabarrus County from all sources	\$ 351,000.00
Amount of 1921 Taxes to be collected by Cabarrus County from Mills in which J. W. Cannon is interested:	
Cannon Manufacturing Company	\$ 66,746.48
Cabarrus Cotton Mills	45,727.53
Franklin Cotton Mills	13,123.42
Gibson Manufacturing Company	11,962.28
Tuscarora Cotton Mills	1,229.97
Total	\$ 138,517.68
Total amount 1921 Taxes to be collected by City of Concord	\$ 111,000.00
Amount of 1921 Taxes to be collected by City of Concord from Mills in which J. W. Cannon is interested:	
Cannon Manufacturing Company	\$ 8,393.59
Cabarrus Cotton Mills	6,456.78
Gibson Manufacturing Company	12,103.01
Total	\$ 26,953.38

How Were 1921 Assessments Arrived At?

This shows that the five mills in which J. W. Cannon is interested is assessed for more than one-third of the total assessment of all property of every description in Cabarrus county; and that these same mills pay more than one-third of all the taxes collected by the county of Cabarrus from all sources; and that the three mills inside the city of Concord in which J. W. Cannon is interested pay practically one-fourth of all the taxes collected by the city of Concord.

We do not mean to say that we should not be expected and required to pay every cent of tax that is justly due, but we do contend that

our property should be assessed on the same basis as the property of other people and other corporations, and that there has been a greater inequality in the assessed value of the mills in which J. W. Cannon is interested as compared with other property in the same county, and as compared with other mills in the same county, and as compared with other mills in other parts of the State.

The assessments for 1921 taxes were supposed to be made by the county commissioners or by a board appointed by them and their findings to be approved by the county commissioners. We do not know how they arrived at the assessments for 1921, and, from all the information we can get from them, or elsewhere,

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they have no idea as to how they arrived at the assessments of the mills in which J. W. Cannon is interested, as the individual county commissioners claim to know nothing about the value of a mill, and, as usual, refer all inquiries to the county attorney. No matter what method was used—when one man or a group of men stand off and look at the Franklin Cotton Mills and the Locke Cotton Mills and make the statement (as indicated by their figures, that the Franklin Cotton Mill is a more valuable piece of property than the Locke Cotton Mill there is evidently something badly wrong

either with their eye-sight or their intelligence, even if they do not know anything about a cotton mill.

Now, take these two mills as an illustration. As stated, we have no idea how the assessments for 1921 were arrived at, and we have been unable to get any intelligent information from the county commissioners or rather from the county attorney; but for the 1920 assessments the State Tax Board sent their experts into the county to make up estimates for all the mills in the county for the 1920 assessments, and these estimates for the 1920 assessments were as follows:

Locke Cotton Mills, making fine yarns, supposed to be No. 26s and Fine Gingham, assessed in 1920 as follows:	
For Machinery and Mill Buildings, 25,696 spindles at \$37.00 plus \$10.00 for looms, total of \$47.00	\$ 1,207,712.00
Dye House	6,000.00
Machine Shop	5,000.00
Bleachery	1,000.00
Cloth Room and Finishing Machinery	7,500.00
	\$ 1,227,212.00
Less 40 Per Cent for depreciation	490,884.80
Net Assessment 1920 Machinery and Buildings	\$ 736,327.20

Locke Cotton Mills, Buffalo Plant, assessed in 1920 as follows:	
For Machinery and Mill Buildings, 10,216 spindles at \$38.50	\$393,316.00
3,292 Twister Spindles at \$6.00	19,752.00
Machine Shop	1,000.00
	\$414,068.00
Less 40 per cent for depreciation	165,627.20
Net Assessment for 1920	\$ 248,440.80

Total Assessment for 1920, Locke Cotton Mills including Buffalo plant, Machinery and Mill Buildings	\$ 984,768.00
For 1921 Assessments, Using 1920 Assessment of State Tax Board, Total Assessment 1920 Machinery and Buildings	\$ 984,768.00
Less 25 per cent. Horizontal cut made by County Board on all property for 1921 Assessments	246,192.00

Net Assessments for 1921 for Locke Cotton Mills, including Buffalo plant, for Machinery and Mill Buildings	\$ 738,576.00
This would leave to be added for all land, tenements, and all other real estate for the Locke Cotton Mill and the Buffalo Mill only	162,369.00
Total Assessments for 1921 made by County Commissioners for Locke Cotton Mills, including Buffalo Mill, for all Real Property	\$ 900,945.00

Franklin Cotton Mills, making Warp Yarns only, coarse numbers, Assessed in 1920 as follows	
For Machinery and Mill Buildings, 15,00 spindles fully equipped at \$35.00	\$ 525,000.00
14,536 spindles only without any other preparatory machinery at \$7 Motors	101,052.00
	15,000.00
	\$ 641,052.00
Less 30 per cent for depreciation	192,315.00
Net Assessment 1920 Machinery and Buildings	\$ 448,737.00

For 1921 Assessment, using 1920 Assessment of State Tax Board, Total Assessment for 1920 Machinery and Buildings	\$ 448,737.00
Less 25 per cent horizontal cut made by County Board on all property for 1921 Assessments	112,184.00

Net Assessment for 1921 Franklin Cotton Mills, for Machinery and Buildings	\$ 336,553.00
This would leave to be added for land and eighty tenement houses—An average of \$4,324 each for houses that cost about \$600 each.	345,947.00
Total Assessment for 1921 made by County Commissioners for Franklin Cotton Mills, for all real property	\$ 682,500.00

We say above, Total Assessment for 1921, made by County Commissioners, for Franklin Cotton Mills, for all real property—\$ 682,500.00 But we might add: They looked at this Mill, when making up their 1921 Assessments, and decided that this Mill was worth even ONE MILLION DOLLARS for all real property, but, on appeal to the State Tax Commission, the Assessment for 1921 for all Real Property was reduced to \$682,500.00, as above shown.

From the above it will be seen that the Franklin Cotton Mill is assessed \$15,000 extra for motors, and no such charge is made against the Locke Cotton Mills, the Buffalo Mill, or any other mill, all of which have motors and some of them steam plants which have not been added as extra.

As already stated, we have no idea how the county commissioners arrived at their assessments for the year 1921, and in making the above comparisons, we have taken the figures as furnished by the State Tax Board for the 1920 assessments, deducting the 25 per cent horizontal cut as allowed by the county commissioners for Cabarrus county on

all property.

We have affidavits from the best mill machinery people in the country that the property of the Franklin Cotton Mills outside of tenement houses is worth \$335,000; and applying the assessment as made by the State Tax Board, the assessment for 1921 for machinery and mill buildings should be \$336,553.00, as above shown; and this property stands on our books at \$322,000.00.

Every citizen should be entitled to the same treatment and his property should be valued or assessed on the same basis as others.

Citizens of Cabarrus county, please compare these figures and make your own conclusions. At least, in a

general way, you know both pieces of property.

The statement has been made by the county commissioners that the reason the county tax rate was raised this year was on account of the mills in the county not paying their part of the tax while, as a matter of fact, the mills in which J. W. Cannon is interested in the county of Cabarrus are assessed for \$141,642.00 more for the year 1921 for the same property than for the year 1920, notwithstanding the fact that the county commissioners were supposed to make a horizontal cut of 25 per cent on all property in the county; and, in addition to this, the mills in which J. W. Cannon is interested are paying tax on \$1,267,000.00 new property for 1921; and, if the mills are paying on a greater assessment for the year 1921 than for the year 1920, then why the necessity of more than doubling the rate for the entire county?

Planning for Next Textile Show.

Textile Hall Corporation, Greenville, is sending the following to prospective exhibitors:

The Fifth Southern Textile Exposition will be held in Textile Hall next autumn, probably in the month of October. We hope that you will make an exhibit.

The next Exposition will be the most important ever held. The past two years have been marked by an absence of extensions in cotton mill plants and by spare purchases of machinery. Conservatism and retrenchment have been the policies at which all manufacturers have aimed.

There are many signs of expansion, and leaders in textile lines believe that the coming spring will see the opening of a season of development unusual in industry.

Enlargement of plants will be numerous. The Exposition will be attended by mill executives, superintendents and heads of departments, many of whom did not have time to visit the Boston Show.

If you have machinery or supplies to sell it may prove to your advantage to take space with us. We are sending out this letter to all who exhibited at our previous shows and at the Boston show this year.

Inasmuch as many persons who exhibited at the Fourth Exposition in 1920 immediately filed application for space and others have done so since, approximately one-third of the space in Textile Hall has been reserved. These applications will be allotted space in the order in which they were received. Responses to this letter will follow in the same order. Formal applications will be sent out with the prospectus in January.

We shall be pleased to receive a statement from you confirming your previous application if you have sent one in, or asking for a reservation if you have none.

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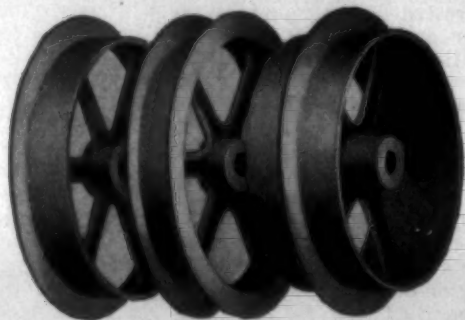
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DEATH of J. W. CANNON

J. W. Cannon, head of the Cannon Mills, one of the largest groups in the South, and who was known as one of the South's most successful and prominent cotton manufacturers, died at his home in Concord, N. C., on Monday evening. Mr. Cannon had been ill for about two weeks, and was in a critical condition for several days prior to his death. Heart trouble was the immediate cause. Funeral services were held Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Cannon, who was 69 years of age, was born in Mecklenburg county in 1852. He first entered business in the store owned by his brother and D. F. Fetzer, known as Cannon & Fetzer. Here Mr. Cannon began as a clerk and later, through his ability as a merchant, became a member of the firm. He enjoyed a successful career as a merchant for several years, finally giving up this business to enter the textile field.

He built his first mill in Concord in 1882, the Cannon Mills, manufacturers of Cannon cloth. From this mill, Mr. Cannon gradually increased his mill interests until he became head of one of the largest chain of mills in the South. His great achievement in mill building was the building of Kannapolis, N. C., said to be the largest unincorporated town in the country. The Cannon Mills there are the largest manufacturers of towels in the world and the entire town, owned by Mr. Cannon, is a model community with modern schools, churches, Y. M. C. A., dormitory for girls, and all other features that go to make it one of the finest industrial communities in the country.

At the time of his death, Mr. Cannon was the president, chairman of the board of directors or actively identified with the management of the following mills:

Cannon Manufacturing Company, with plants at Concord, Kannapolis, N. C., and York, S. C.; Cabarrus Cotton Mills, with plants at Concord and Kannapolis; Gibson Manufacturing Company, Concord; Franklin Cotton Mills, Concord; Patterson Manufacturing Company, China Grove; Kessler Manufacturing Company, Salisbury; Amazon Cotton Mills, Thomasville; Barringer Manufacturing Company, Rockwell; Efrd Manufacturing Company, Rockwell; Efrd Manufacturing Company, Albemarle; Wiscassett Mills Company, Albemarle; Tuscarora Cotton Mills, Mt. Pleasant; Bloomfield Manufacturing Company, Statesville; Paola Cotton Mills, Social Circle, Ga.; Imperial Cotton Mills, Eatonton, Ga.; Buck Creek Cotton Mills, Siluria, Ala.

Mr. Cannon also was vice-president of the Cabarrus Savings Bank of Concord, with branches in Albemarle and Kannapolis.

He held big interests in a number of mills through his selling agency and otherwise.

From a small beginning, made when the cotton mill industry in the South was considered a most hazardous one, Mr. Cannon, through untiring energy and ability, amassed a great fortune, secured control of the largest single chain of mills in the South, having a total of 600,000

spindles and 10,000 looms, and carried on numerous other business enterprises.

Mr. Cannon was married in 1876 to Ella Bost, of this county, the wedding taking place at Bost Mill. Mrs. Cannon and 10 children survive. The children are: Mrs. David H. Blair, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Julian S. Carr, Jr., of Durham; Mrs. Charlie Hill, of Winston-Salem; Mrs. Charlie Lambeth, of Charlotte; Messrs. J. F. M. L., J. W., E. T. and C. A. Cannon, of Concord, and Mr. J. Ross Cannon, of York, S. C.

The deceased was a life-long member of the Presbyterian church, and for many years had been an active officer in the First Presbyterian church of Concord. Several years ago he installed a handsome pipe organ in the First church at Concord in memory of his parents, and last year a chair of Biblical literature was founded at Davidson College in his honor by his children.

Death occurred just as the whistles of the several Cannon Mills at Concord were sounding the close of the day's work.

As a farm boy, the son of honorable parents, young Cannon was a dreamer. When he was in his early teens an older brother, also a mighty force in the development of Concord, left home and began merchandising there. The success of the brother was an incentive to the ambitions of the younger. As he grew older his dreams grew larger. And so, one day he too left the family group and went forth to conquer and achieve in the commercial and industrial world.

Into the mercantile business at Concord with whom he was associated with his brother, the late D. F. Cannon, and the late P. B. Fetzer, he poured all the energy, enthusiasm and force that go with a personality fixed by ambition and the joy of achievement.

The textile industry in the South was struggling for existence. The small mill he first organized struggled with the rest. Their products were unknown to the national trade. Their banking connections were limited. Their competition was of the keenest. Their place in the public's estimate was not secure. Southern capital passed them by. Southern opinion was doubtful of their future. The South had grown the cotton of the world since soon after America was discovered but the South had yet to demonstrate its ability to manufacture cotton. New England had dominated the textile industry of the nation. Could the South compete with its great manufacturers and mills? In James W. Cannon the South gave its answer.

His greatest difficulty was in securing capital to branch out as he built his industries and expanded his trade. His conception, for many years, was greater than his ability to expand his industry due to a lack of capital. And he immediately set out to remedy this by going into the marts of commerce for more capital.

And here it is where J. W. Cannon proved of untold worth to his community and State.

He took with him his record as a manufacturer and, backed by his personality and unquestioned integrity, was able to interest northern capitalists in his enterprise sufficiently to enable him to tide over the "infant industry days." Gradually his mills began to attract investors at home and his problem of securing finances was solved. This enabled him to direct his ability and genius to manufacturing and selling.

He made a survey of the textile field. His specialty at that time—Cannon cloth—was meeting with marked success. But its sales were limited. He was to go forward. The survey showed the world was beginning to use more and more cotton towels. A few decades before the aristocracy used linen towels while most of the populace used "flour sack for towels." He saw from the survey what the world market needed—more cotton towels and immediately entered the towel market. "The largest manufacturer of towels in the world" is the answer to his activities in that field.

His mills in Concord, Salisbury, Albemarle and other nearby towns were not enough. His vision was a modern cotton mill town under his individual direction.

The realization of this ambition was the building of the mills at Kannapolis.

But the mills are not all. The first building erected was one looking to the welfare of the people of the town—the Y. M. C. A. Then followed the schools, considered by educators the equal to the schools of any town its size in the State; the churches, modern brick buildings that received liberal aid from the builder of the town; the big lake for the pleasure of the mill operatives during their leisure hours; and Mary Ella Hall, the modern home for operatives. These and many other agencies go to make his dream of a textile plant and town that would be a credit to the industry and to the nation.

Kannapolis stands today and will stand through time as J. W. Cannon's monument.

While a masterful genius in manufacturing, it is doubtful if Mr. Cannon's ability in this sphere of the world of commerce was superior to that of his ability as a salesman. He knew goods, he knew markets, he knew men. Combining this knowledge, he proved one of the world's biggest salesman. It was under his direction that the Cannon offices in New York which sell the product of the Cannon and other mills, were opened. And it was due to his remarkable ability to pick capable men that these offices have enveloped the textile globe and sold the Cannon Mill products wherever the cotton trade is known. This organization includes offices in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco and St. Louis, in addition to the main office in New York.

The mills directed by Mr. Cannon include, in addition to those in Concord and Kannapolis, plants in Salisbury, Mount Pleasant, China Grove, Albemarle, Rockwell, York, S. C., and Georgia and Alabama, aggregating 600,000 spindles and 10,000 looms.

While evidencing marked interest in all the affairs that made up the

business world, Mr. Cannon did not vary his activities in many fields, preferring the cotton manufacturing industry to all others. In business it was his motto: "Get in the biggest field you can and stay there." He was an officer of one bank and director of another. This connection, aside from a realty company, was practically the only ones in which he was actively connected except his textile plants.

For a man of large affairs he was exceedingly modest with a marked aversion to publicity. To the members of the press, when really big things in an industrial way "were breaking" he seldom talked freely. He usually gave them his favorite reply to all questions of a public nature, "The less you say the less you will have to take back."

From early boyhood, Mr. Cannon was a member of the Presbyterian church and for many years has been an officer in the First Presbyterian church of Concord. Several years ago he gave the church a handsome pipe organ as a memorial to his parents and in 1919 his children founded a chair of Biblical literature at Davidson College in his memory.

Though a man of great affairs, Mr. Cannon lived most simply. He had no hobbies and no special form of recreation. His leisure hours chiefly were spent with members of his family, of whom his wife was the center. He was exceedingly democratic in his manner and always was ready to discuss any matter that was of interest to the community and warranted attention.

Truly it may be said of him that he has builded up the waste places and has raised the foundations for many to dwell upon.

Sale of Cash Cotton Mills is Now Postponed to Feb. 6.

Parties interested in the sale of Cash Mills at Gaffney have agreed on Feb. 6, 1922, as the date of sale, instead of Jan. 2, 1922, as previously announced. Dr. W. C. Hamrick, of Gaffney, S. C., is the receiver for Cash Mills.

The Trend of Business.

"The opinion is widespread by now that 'the corner has been turned.' And the mere fact that this attitude has taken root is in itself an important factor—for in business, as in every other activity, the feeling that the top of the hill has been reached is of great psychological value. Of course, only the illogical optimists do not admit that there will be of necessity, be temporary setbacks; that the usual fall improvement is an element in the change; that a complete recovery from an 18-month decline is not to be expected in a month or so; and that the very exceptional, such as a great crop disaster or a nation-wide strike, is always a contingency in good times and bad. But the logical optimists—the great majority of American business men—after making reasonable allowance for these normal considerations, have quite obviously made up their minds that the worst has been weathered, and that's the important fact affecting the trend of business."—System.



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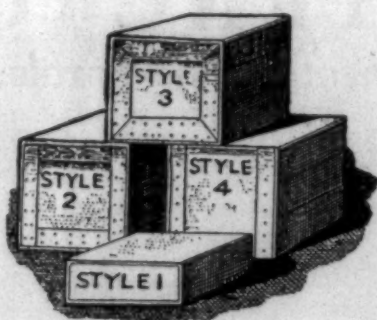
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HICKORY, N. C.

Mills Use More Cotton.

There was a further material gain in cotton mill consumption during the month of November, according to the Census Bureau's report, placing the figure at 526,610 bales of lint, and 53,257 bales of linters. The rate has now increased to about 6,000,000 bales per annum. This compares with the consumption of 494,745 bales of lint and 61,513 bales of linters in October and 332,712 bales of lint and 34,827 bales of linters in November, 1920.

Cotton held in consuming establishments as of November 30 amounted to 1,648,216 bales of lint and 152,840 bales of linters, against 1,404,931 and 159,729 bales, respectively, the previous month and 1,124,259 and 223,925 bales for November of last year. In public storage and at compresses there were 5,271,451 bales of lint and 176,689 bales of linters, as compared with 5,070,750 and 340,608 bales, respectively, a year ago.

Imports of cotton during November amounted to 51,440 bales, compared with 31,629 bales in October and 22,513 bales in November, 1920.

Exports during the past month amounted to 648,695 bales, which included 8,555 bales of linters, compared with 874,510 bales, including 8,119 bales of linters, during the previous month, and 683,323 bales, including 2,501 bales of linters, in November, 1920.

Cotton spindles active during November numbered 34,387,008, as compared with 31,654,126 a year ago.

Stocks of cotton, excluding linters, and active spindles on November 30, compare as follows:

	1921.	1920.
In manufacturing establishments	1,648,216	1,124,259
In warehouses	5,271,451	5,070,750
Active spindles	34,387,008	31,654,126

The consumption of domestic and foreign cotton by our mills, exclusive of linters, in bales, by months, compares as follows:

	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
August	534,971	497,319	483,193	467,103
September	489,962	491,069	457,647	484,647
October	440,354	556,041	399,837	494,745
November	455,611	491,250	332,712	526,610
December	472,908	511,711	294,851	.....
January	556,883	591,291	366,270	.....
February	433,115	515,599	395,563	.....
March	433,485	575,789	437,933	.....
April	475,875	566,914	408,882	.....
May	487,934	541,377	439,884	.....
June	474,330	555,521	461,656	.....
July	510,338	525,403	410,120	.....
Total	5,766,167	6,318,644	4,887,893	.....

Monthly Figures.

Exports of domestic cotton, including linters, in running bales, monthly, are given below:

	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
August	287,450	479,058	146,668	495,130
September	366,375	236,694	228,068	522,839
October	383,995	352,231	582,014	874,510
November	350,003	924,751	683,328	648,695
December	588,487	876,843	788,578	.....
January	658,143	929,671	606,002	.....
February	449,523	640,320	493,426	.....
March	504,239	794,460	375,180	.....
April	411,916	546,125	319,933	.....
May	444,718	364,904	473,049	.....
June	690,169	241,450	495,590	.....
July	528,902	211,841	527,623	.....
Total	5,673,020	6,598,348	5,709,454	.....

Total consumption from August 1 to November 30 totalled 1,973,105 bales, against 1,673,389 bales a year ago.

Cotton held in consuming establishments as of November 30 amounted to 1,648,216 bales, compared with 1,404,931 bales the previous month and 1,124,259 bales for the same month last year.

Cotton exports during November amounted to 648,695 bales as compared with 874,510 bales during October and 683,323 bales in November, 1920.

Cotton Mills — Attention!

"Keystone" Roving Cans and Boxes—Indeed "Peerless"

"Hartford Jewel" Belting—Certainly a Gem.

"National" Hydraulic and Steam Gauges—"International" as well.

"Aries" Roller Sheep Leather—Smooth as a glove.

"Wear Well" Leather Packings—True to their name.

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PHONES 296-2364

Two Methods of Computing Cotton Production.

The following article is the first in a series of studies of cotton trade statistics prepared by Alston H. Garside, statistician of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. In these articles Mr. Garside will analyze the sources of cotton statistics, point out to what extent and why the statistics issued by different authorities disagree with each other, and precautions that should be observed in analyzing and making use of statistical data of the industry. It appeared in the December Bulletin of the Association.

The production of cotton in the United States is computed in two different ways: first, by the ginnings; secondly, by the amount of cotton moved out of the cotton belt during the season both by rail overland and through the ports, plus the amount consumed within the cotton belt, with due allowance for the difference between the stocks held within the belt, including those on plantations, at the end of the season and those at the beginning. The Bureau of the Census compiles its figures by the first method. Henry G. Hester, Secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, employs the second method.

As all cotton has to be ginned before it is spun, and as most cotton is ginned soon after it is picked, the ginnings in any given season form a reasonably accurate measure of the actual production in that season. The total number of bales ginned, however, is not absolutely identical with the total number of bales entering the supply available for consumption. The Census Bureau, in compiling its statistics of supply and distribution of cotton at the end of each season, always finds that the amount distributed (the amount consumed, plus the exports, plus the amount destroyed, plus the amount

in storage at the end of the season) is larger than the countable supply (the ginnings, plus the net imports, plus the amount in storage at the beginning of the season). The amount required to balance the distribution is accounted for by a number of factors, among them being the so-called "city crop," that is, rebaled samples. The amount which the Bureau of Census has to add each year "to balance distribution" must necessarily be added to the ginnings to get the total production. With this addition, the Census Bureau's figures are generally accepted as substantially correct.

That the statistics which Secretary Hester compiles by the other method are also closely accurate is shown by the fact that usually both authorities agree within one or two per cent. Secretary Hester obtains his figures of the shipments of cotton out of the cotton belt direct from railroads, steamship companies, and customs authorities at the ports; he gets his figures of Southern consumption direct from southern spinners; he gets his data on stocks of cotton in the South from local exchanges and from individual holders of cotton throughout the belt. Obviously it is impossible for either the Census Bureau or Mr. Hester to get absolutely accurate statistics as to the holdings of every one of the two million growers, and the many thousands of other possible owners of cotton, but both he and the Census Bureau are able to make a very close approximation each year, sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes.

The following tables will be of interest as showing how the figures of the Bureau of the Census and those of Secretary Hester check up with each other:

Production of cotton in the United States in running bales, including linters:

Census Bureau's Figures

Growth Year	Ginnings	Annual Additions	Total Crop	Hester's Figures of Total Crop
1914.....	16,738,000	264,000	17,002,000	17,004,000
1915.....	12,013,000	214,000	12,227,000	12,175,000
1916.....	12,664,000	250,000	12,914,000	12,966,000
1917.....	12,345,000	341,000	12,686,000	12,424,000
1918.....	12,817,000	194,000	13,011,000	13,070,000
1919.....	11,921,000	259,000	12,180,000	12,000,000
1920.....	13,700,000	187,000	13,887,000	13,750,000

Census Bureau's Figures.

Growth Year	Ginnings	Annual Additions	Total Crop	Hester's Figures of Total Crop
1914.....	15,906,000	256,000	16,162,000	16,172,000
1915.....	11,068,000	103,000	11,171,000	11,318,000
1916.....	11,364,000	54,000	11,418,000	11,691,000
1917.....	11,248,000	144,000	11,392,000	11,353,000
1918.....	11,906,000	141,000	12,047,000	12,207,000
1919.....	11,326,000	258,000	11,584,000	11,429,000
1920.....	13,271,000	187,000	13,458,000	13,370,000

STRUCTURAL and Bar Steel, Ornamental Iron, Lupton Steel Windows, Chicago Tanks and Towers. REINFORCING BARS AND LUPTON STEEL WINDOWS n stock in our Charlotte warehouse. Immediate shipment. We are prepared to cut and fabricate reinforcing bars. Send plans or list of material for prices. Our Engineering Force is at Your Service.

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The Bellwether Lubricant

Grazing sheep follow the leader with the bell—Textile men long ago tied the bell of approval to NON-FLUID OIL—and others have followed. But NON-FLUID OIL has always been in front.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED IN
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MODERN TEXTILE LUBRICANTS

have found steadily increasing favor with textile men because of superior lubricating qualities—economy—and labor saving.

NON-FLUID OIL, unlike liquid oil—stays in bearings—giving more positive lubrication—lasting several times as long—saving in lubricant and time spent in lubricating (less frequent application is needed) and saving cotton from oil stains.

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BRANCHES:
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PURIFICATION SYSTEMS
SOFTENING & FILTRATION
FOR BOILER FEED AND
ALL INDUSTRIAL USES
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The humid atmosphere in textile mills causes employees to consume large quantities of water. These employees require cool water supplied in a sanitary manner—the "old tin cup" won't do.

A PURO Cooler with its **Sanitary Fountain** is the logical dispenser of **Pure Cool Drinking water.**

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PURO SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAIN CO.,

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Greenville, S. C.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1921.

J. W. Cannon.

The passing of J. W. Cannon has brought vividly before the public his remarkable career and they have marvelled at same.

While the career of Mr. Cannon exceeded that of other men who developed along similar lines it is typical of the development of the textile industry of the South for our industry has been built by farmers and merchants who turned to cotton manufacturing without any experience in manufacturing.

Mr. Cannon started his life on a small farm near Charlotte, handicapped by the poverty that was a heritage from the Civil War.

Realizing that there was no future upon the farm, he sought employment as a clerk in a store at Concord, N. C., and gradually advanced until he became a partner in the firm.

Catching a vision of the future, he decided to build a cotton mill at Concord and with the financial assistance of a Philadelphia friend built the first Cannon Mill with 3,000 spindles and it was at that time considered to be quite a venture.

At the time of his death Mr. Cannon owned or controlled 613,000 spindles contained in the following mills: Cannon Manufacturing Company, Cabarrus Mills, Franklin Mills, Gibson Mills, Kesler Manufacturing Company, Barringer Manufacturing Company, Tuscarora Cotton Mills, Patterson Mills, Ebird Manufacturing Company, Wiscasset Mills, Buck Creek Cotton Mills, Imperial Cotton Mills, Social Circle Cotton Mills, Bloomfield Manufacturing

Company, Paola Cotton Mills, being by 200,000 spindles the largest cotton mill group in the South.

He also owned the Cannon Mills, a selling house in New York, that did a large volume of business not only for Mr. Cannon's mills but for many others.

Almost at the minute of his death we stood in his great towel mill at Kannapolis and marveled at the volume of the output and its evident efficiency of operation.

Mr. Cannon had not finished at the time of his death, for he had confided to his friends his ambition to build, just this side of Kannapolis, his "thesis" or last word in cotton manufacturing, and the mill that he intended to build would have gone a step beyond anything that he had previously attempted.

J. W. Cannon was one of the builders of the New South and his progress from a poor boy to one of the captains of industry in the world will be an inspiration to many a boy as he seeks to measure his own possibilities.

Southern Print Cloths.

It is with much interest that we note the following extract in the weekly market letter of a New York commission house:

"New England mills on print cloths and grey goods generally are hard put to it in competing with Southern goods today, and the quality of Fall River print cloths is unfavorably compared with that of the majority of Southern goods."

The idea that New England goods are better than Southern goods is gradually being reversed, due in a

large measure, we believe, to the work of the Southern Textile Association.

We have better machinery than the New England mills and our goods have for many years been better made but due to our carelessness in inspecting our product, the converters gave the preference to Northern goods which contained less imperfection.

We have in recent years not only improved the quality of Southern sheetings and print cloths but under the influence of the sectional meetings of the Southern Textile Association have begun to pay more attention to inspection of goods and to the elimination of defects.

Our operatives are superior in intelligence to those of New England and our overseers and superintendents are not only of a higher type, but have the determination and desire to become more efficient in their line of business.

We believe that in a few years the fabled superiority of New England goods will be completely reversed.

Ginners Report.

The report issued on Tuesday shows that the amount of cotton ginned to December 13th was 7,799,800 bales or 540,000 less than the recent estimate of the crop.

The rates of ginning per day have been as follows:

Oct. 1st to Oct. 18—426,000 bales per day.

Oct. 18th to Nov. 1st—106,000 bales per day.

Nov. 1st to Nov. 14th—57,000 bales per day.

Nov. 14th to Dec. 1st—24,000 bales per day.

Dec. 1st to Dec. 13th—14,000 bales per day.

As the crop has been picked out there has been the natural and regular decline in the daily ginnings and we can see no reason to expect the daily ginnings to continue on their present basis.

In order for the crop to reach the estimated size of 8,340,000 bales the ginning would have to continue at the rate of 10,000 bales per day until about February 15th and yet there is no reason to consider it possible for the gins to continue in operation to any such extent.

At the present time it appears that the Government made a bad bull in their September estimate and then swung too far on the other side with their December estimate.

If it turns out that the December estimate was much in error there will be a demand to clean out the Crop Reporting Bureau of the Department of Agriculture and install a ouija board as a more efficient substitute.

Cotton Goods Exports.

Figures upon our exports of cotton goods for the first nine months of 1921 are very interesting.

They are as follows: Grey cottons, 160,000,000 yards, or an increase of 28 per cent over the same period in 1920; colored cottons, 172,200,000 yards, or a decrease of 54 per cent; bleached cottons, 61,400,000 yards, or a decrease of 60 per cent over the same period in 1920. This shows how the sheeting business with the Near and Far East was developing while the business with South America and other general markets was falling off.

Christmas Greeting.

The Southern Textile Bulletin extends to its readers its wishes for a very happy Christmas and for a prosperous new year.

The textile industry has been against the grindstone during 1921 but it does no good to look back upon troubles, so we hope that each and everyone will forget them and after enjoying a regular Christmas, look forward with faith and optimism to the better year that will soon show upon our calendars.

Federal Child Labor Case.

On motion of Solicitor General Beck the cases of Johnston vs. Atherton Mills and Drexel Furniture Company vs. J. W. Bailey, Tax Collectors have been consolidated and set for argument the first week in January, probably January 4th of January 5th.

These two cases are the test cases in the matter of the Federal Child Labor Law and as the matter of constitutionality will be placed squarely before the court, there is reasonable assurance that they will result in a definite settlement of the matter.

Cotton Acreage.

With the result of this season's propaganda so fresh in mind, it is rather surprising that what looks like a revival of the movement is again in evidence. At all events, according to a telegram dated Memphis, December 14, planters, merchants, and bankers, at a final session of a conference called to inaugurate a campaign for cotton acreage limitation and crop diversification in 1922, adopted resolutions urging that cotton acreage be limited to the area planted in 1921, and organized the convention as a permanent institution, with meetings to be held in Memphis, each year. Presumably, it is hoped, this will serve to give another artificial stimulus to the market.—Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

Personal News

G. V. James, of Marion, N. C., has accepted a position with the Imperial Mills, Belmont, N. C.

E. R. Cash has resigned as superintendent of Steele's Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

J. E. Shaw, of Cowpens, has accepted a position as overseer of carding at the Easley Cotton Mills No. 1, Easley, S. C.

J. B. Goldsmith, of the Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C., is now outside foreman at the Easley Mill No. 1, Easley, S. C.

E. S. Ward, formerly of Roanoke Rapids, N. C., has accepted a position at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

G. F. Roberts has resigned as general superintendent of the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala., to become effective January 1st.

J. L. Cooper has resigned as overseer of carding at the Easley Cotton Mills No. 1, Easley, S. C., and accepted a similar position at the Alice Mills, of the same place.

E. S. Dunn has been promoted from assistant general superintendent to general superintendent of the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala., to take effect January 1st.

S. L. McCracken has resigned as assistant superintendent of the Greenwood (S. C.) Cotton Mills, to become superintendent of Steel's Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

V. E. Myers has resigned as overseer of cloth room at the Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., and accepted a similar position at the Tucapau (S. C.) Mill.

B. C. Willingham has resigned as outside foreman at the Easley Mill No. 1, Easley, S. C., to accept an office position with the Woodside Mills, Greenville.

R. W. Smith has resigned as overseer of spinning and twisting at the Dilling Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C., to engage in the manufacture of a patented spool steward which he recently invented.

Robt. N. Adair Manager of Sales Department of January & Wood Co.

Robert N. Adair has been appointed manager of the sales department of January & Wood Co., Maysville, Ky.

Market for Cotton Waste.

The following letter was recently forwarded to us:

Southern Spinners' Association,
York, S. C.

Gentlemen:

We are pleased to advise you that the firm of I. Abadal y Cia., address of which is Apartado 48, Barcelona, are in the market for American cotton waste left over from the factories, especially "American and Egyptian combers, strips, and laps." This firm also desires to purchase re-made or remodelled American spinning and machinery for cotton yarns.

If any of your members are interested in this proposition, we should appreciate your passing it on to them with the advice that they communicate with I. Abadal y Cia., direct. This firm is a member of our chamber in good standing.

Thanking you for your co-operation, which we shall be pleased to return on occasion, we are,

Very truly yours,
AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

H. Powers, Secretary.

Second-Hand Wanted.

in carding, large Alabama mill. Write Alabama, care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N.C.

COMPLETE DYEHOUSE EQUIPMENT

Special Machinery for
Textile Mills
The Klauder-Weldon Dyeing
Machine Co.
Bethayres, Pa.

Bleached Goods!

(SELLING POINTS No. 34)

Your mill can bleach cotton with Peroxide without increased cost.

Such goods can be guaranteed, to be permanently white; without weakening the fibre; free from irritating chemicals; of highest elasticity and softness.

Is this not what the public wants?

Peroxide Advice Free to Mills.

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NEW YORK

Bobbins and Spools

True-running
Warp Bobbins
a Specialty

The Dana S. Courtney Co.
Chicopee, Mass.

Southern Agt, A. B. CARTER, Gastonia, N. C.

Babson Says Coal Prices Will Be Higher

Even though coal prices may be higher during the next six months—a prediction of Roger Babson—you can reduce your fuel bills by installing the Morehead Back-to-Boiler System.

You are assured a 20 per cent fuel saving with the Morehead Back-to-Boiler System.

Morehead Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich.

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Morehead

"BACK-TO-BOILER-SYSTEM"

Positively Drains All Types of Steam Apparatus

Delivers Condensation And Feed Water to Boiler Under All Conditions at Maximum Temperature

The "Morehead" Return Trap

Your Fuel Bills are Less

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Danville, Va.—The Riverside and Dan River Mills have purchased 152 ninety-inch looms, which will be used to replace a like number of narrow looms.

Cordova, Ala.—Indian Head Mill, of Alabama, has declared a dividend of 5 per cent, payable December 15 to stockholders of record December 12.

Anderson, S. C.—At a meeting of the directors of the Orr Cotton Mills, the regular January 1 dividend was declared and W. W. Sullivan was elected a director, succeeding J. R. Vandiver, resigned.

Millen, Ga.—Owing to delay in securing the necessary equipment for the weaving department, the Millen plant of the Western Reserve Cotton Mills will not start running until some time in January.

Quitman, Ga.—The directors of the Western Reserve Cotton Mills Company, at a meeting held at the home office in Kent, Ohio, last week ordered that the Quitman Mills be put in night and day production capacity immediately.

Greer, S. C.—The Victor-Monaghan Company, at their Apalache plant, expect within the next few weeks to begin installing a new equipment of Whitin tape drive twistors (replacing their old equipment of band drive twistors). This mill turns out a high-class combed yarn and expects by this improvement in equipment to make an even better product.

Piedmont, Ala.—As an incident in the proposed consolidation of the Standing Processing Company, the Thatcher Spinning Company, Inc., of Chattanooga, Tenn., and the Coosa Manufacturing Company of Alabama, the processing company has filed an application to amend its charter increasing its capital stock from \$400,000 to \$1,122,000. It is said that final steps will be taken by January 1 that will result in a new corporate name and a total authorized capital of \$5,000,000. The merged plants will produce cotton yarn, practically all of which will be mercerized.

Honea Path, S. C.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Chiquola Manufacturing Company, the regular dividend due January 1 was declared. The officers were re-elected and Lawrence O. Hammett was elected assistant treasurer of the company.

Augusta, Ga.—Papers recording a \$500,000 mortgage of the Augusta Factory, manufacturing sheetings, shirtings, drills and ducks, made to the Mercantile Trust & Deposit Co., of Baltimore, were filed Thursday in the Superior Court. Jacob Phinzy is president of the mortgagor company.

On November 15, last, the directors of the factory voted to issue \$500,000 in negotiable coupon bonds

and float a mortgage to secure their payment. The bonds are dated December 1, 1921, to mature December 1, 1941. They are of the denomination of \$1,000 each. The mortgage covers the machinery, water rights, buildings, franchises, and all of the property of the factory.

The money was borrowed for the purpose of providing funds to pay the present floating indebtedness of the Augusta factory and for commercial capital.

Asheville, N. C.—So successful has been the industry of hand-weavers of mercerized cotton at Tryon, near here, that plans are on foot for the enlargement of the plant, now consisting of seven looms. The finished goods, just like the Biltmore home-

spun, also a North Carolina novelty, has attracted much attention in this city and section, where it is being used as novelty wear.

Levi Butler, of Tryon, will make a trip to Pennsylvania in January to demonstrate to manufacturers and dealers in cotton goods the process and the finished goods.

Plied and single mercerized yarns are used in a range of weights and attractive colors. Patterns in use also vary considerably. There are the plain shades, sports stripes and corded effects particularly suitable for sports skirts and suits, as well as for curtains, draperies and upholstery.

In the meanwhile, orders are increasing for the novelty cloth faster than they can be filled.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Practically all of the local hosiery mills are now producing a line of fiber silk hosiery supplementing their pure silk and mercerized lines with this cheaper sock and stocking. The two largest textile interests now making the fiber silk goods are the United Hosiery Mills Corporation and the Richmond Hosiery Mills. Both of these companies are producing the fiber silk goods in considerable quantities.

The practice of making fiber silk hosiery is not new with the local textile mills, however, for the larger mills have had this line for some time. A number of mills are reported to have added this to their regular line during the past few months, however.

F. L. Miller, of the United Hosiery Mills Corporation, stated that the fiber silk is being used since socks and stockings can be produced much cheaper and have the appearance of the pure Japan silk.

McColl, S. C.—When questioned regarding the report that the Marlboro Cotton Mills, of this place, had paid off all accounts with creditors and that the control of the mills will now revert to the stockholders, Claude Gore, president of the company, said, "our creditors' agreement expires on December 23. There is a joint meeting of the creditors' committee and the board of directors of the Marlboro Mills called for the 19th, at which time we expect to have enough money to pay the balance of the indebtedness and discharge the creditors' committee."

It will be remembered that consistent progress was made in the readjustment of the affairs of the company and that substantial payments were made to creditors from time to time. The total indebtedness a year ago last October was \$2,300,000 and a

E. S. DRAPER

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Charlotte "Clean Quality" Leather Belting on your pulleys is insurance indeed against any belt trouble arising to upset your schedules.

Charlotte Leather Belting Co.
Charlotte, N. C.

Electric Repairing

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Winding
Small Motors
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We sell WESTINGHOUSE Motors

Lomax Motor Repair Co.

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WELL DRILLING AND DEEP WELL PUMPS

We do the engineering, and have had 32 years experience solving water problems satisfactorily for textile mills.

Sydnor Pump & Well Co., Inc.
Richmond, Va.

statement of the financial condition of the company at the close of business, June 30, 1921, showed debts of slightly more than \$1,800,000, so that the liquidation of these liabilities by this time has aroused widespread and favorable comment in all quarters.

The balance sheet of June 30 showed quick assets of \$1,457,000 to apply to current indebtedness of \$1,762,000, including obligations due December 23, 1921. In addition to these current assets, there was then owing to the company \$340,000, which was believed to be collectable within six months.

Under the plan and agreement with creditors, the production of the mill was materially increased and today the physical operation of the plant is felt to be on a much improved basis.

Mr. Gore co-operated closely with Arthur J. Draper, chairman of the committee, and his associates in bringing about the present unsatisfactory result.

Charlotte Knitting Company Changes Hands.

The majority of the stock of the Charlotte Knitting Company, Charlotte, manufacturers of fine hosiery, has been purchased by Charles L. Okey and B. F. Crawford, of Chicago, and J. H. McEwen. Mr. Okey succeeds R. J. Walker as president and Mr. McEwen, who has been secretary and treasurer and active manager for some time, will continue in this capacity.

Messrs. Okey and Crawford are of the firm of Okey & Crawford, Chicago and New York, selling agents for hosiery and underwear, and in the future will sell the entire output of the local mill to the jobbing trade exclusively.

The Charlotte Knitting Mill has a well established reputation of putting out one of the best lines of men's silk and artificial silk hose to be found on the market. The mill has a monthly production of 10,000 dozen pairs and all of the machines are now running in the manufacture of all silk and fiber silk plated goods.

Plans of the new management include the immediate increase of the output of the mill, adding new machinery for the manufacture of ladies' silk and heather hose. The new machines will increase the capacity of the mill by 50 per cent.

Contracts Let for New Power Plant.

Contracts were let at the offices of the Southern Power Company, Charlotte, for the new hydro-electric station at Mountain Island, N. C., and

for the new power house at Great Falls, S. C.

While the exact figures were not given out, it was estimated that the work at the station, at Mountain Is-

land, including all machinery, electrical fixtures, dam and power house, in fact the completed job ready to deliver power, will cost in the neighborhood of \$8,000,000.

22 Cotton Mills added to list of MACOAK customers last week



Never before has a new concern made such headway as has been made by the McLeod Leather & Belting Company. In nine months they have not only become well established but are the dominant factor in the Textile district.

QUALITY—SERVICE—ABILITY

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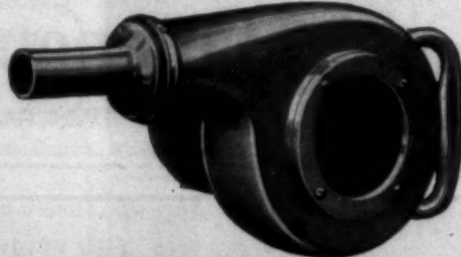
Southern Selling Agent for

STANDARD SOAP CO., CAMDEN, N. J.

SANDOZ CHEMICAL WORKS, Inc. **OAKES MANUFACTURING CO.**
Manufacturer of ANILINES AND SULPHUR COLORS HEMATINE, DYEWOOD EXTRACTS AND COLORS
238-240 Water Street NEW YORK, N. Y. LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

CADILLAC Portable Electric Blower

Weight six pounds.
Attach to any light socket.
Universal motor. Any voltage, 110 to 250.
20 feet cord and connections.
For cleaning motors, generators, etc; for blowing lint and dust from textile machinery.



Price and folder on request.

J. S. COTHRAN, Sales Engineer, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Rinehart & Dennis Company, of Charlottesville, Va., was the successful bidder for the Mountain Island station, the contract being awarded by the Catawba Manufacturing and Electric Power Company. The contract includes all concrete masonry, earthen work, necessary excavation, the construction of the power house and the erection of steel work and machinery.

The contract for the new Dearborn power house at Great Falls was let by the Great Falls Power Company to Scott, Stewart, Jones Company, of Greenville, S. C., and Rock Hill, S. C.

West Point, Ga.—The annual stockholders' and directors' meetings of the West Point Manufacturing Company, Lanett Cotton Mills, Lanett Bleachery & Dye Works and Chattahoochee Valley Railway Company were last week. The reports of the officers for the fiscal year were satisfactory and the usual dividends were declared.

All of the officers of these corporations were re-elected as follows:

West Point Manufacturing Company; Joshua B. Richmond, president; Geo. H. Lanier, vice-president and general manager; Horace S. Sears, treasurer.

Lanett Cotton Mills; William H. Wellington, president; Geo. H. Lanier, vice-president and general manager; F. B. Sears, treasurer.

Lanett Bleachery & Dye Works; Geo. H. Lanier, president; H. R. Stephenson, vice-president and general manager; Stanley Morton, treasurer.

Southern Goods Better.

General comment in the market is that there has been no change in the state of affairs, developed since the war, whereby many large buyers prefer Southern print cloths, to many of those made in the East. This has been the subject of considerable comment. When buying Eastern makes, some buyers specify a limited number of mills, whose product they will consider; otherwise, they say, they want Southern goods. Eastern mill men who have been accused of using poorer grade cotton, have denied doing so—but this does not seem to have changed ideas of a number of buyers. It seems quite a contrast for large buyers to show a preference for Southern print cloths, where not long ago nothing but Eastern goods would do. Many insist they still want Eastern goods, but must be assured of the use of proper cotton—Record, New York.

THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS
Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS
Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)
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Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT
Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)
Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL
Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

RUSSELL GRINNELL, President

BOSTON, MASS.

FRANK B. COMINS, General Manager

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TALLOW—OILS—GUMS—COMPOUNDS

ALSO HOSIERY FINISHING AND BLEACHINGS

TEXTOL, A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow



Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made eavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS. FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

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Incorporated 1914

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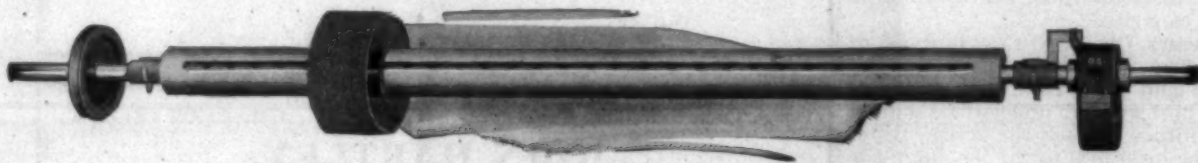
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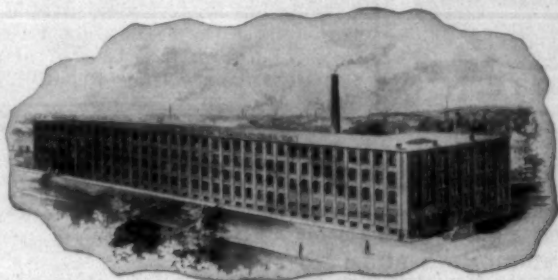
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Spartan Sizing Compound Co.

WITHERPSOON & WITHERSPOON, SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Manufacturers of
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Manufacturers of

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Cylinder Fillets

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All Sizes and Nos. Wire

Card Clothing Mounting Machines

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We furnish expert men with machines for mounting our Card Clothing

Please transmit orders directly to
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ATLANTA, GA.

Soaps That Fade Dyes.

Some soaps not only remove the dirt from textiles, but a generous share of the color also. Dr. Martin H. Fischer, speaking on "Soaps" before the Cleveland section of the American Chemical Society, said on this phase of the subject, as quoted in Drug and Chemical Markets (New York):

"The commercial soaps employed at the present time are blunderbuss mixtures containing larger or smaller fractions of different soaps. This makes it possible to use common toilet and laundry soap in a wide variety of circumstances, though, of course, not with economy. Some of the yellow laundry soaps are faulty, in the opinion of Dr. Fischer, because when used with very hot water they set free rosin and alkali. The rosin settles in the clothes and tends to make the fiber of woolen 'mat,' while the alkali eats the clothes. Woolens washed in this way are likely to become hard and stiff. Blankets and woolen garments, therefore, should be washed with soaps which do not suffer such decomposition and are soluble in water which is not too hot. When the garments are rinsed, therefore, soap of this kind readily leaves them. Dr. Fischer said a course in laundry chemistry has been established at the Washington Irving High School, New York City. The main object of the course is to teach the proper use of materials employed in the cleansing of clothes and to avoid damage to the goods. Dr. Fischer said the fading of dyes, which has been falsely attributed to errors in manufacture, may be traced to excessive use of improperly prepared washing materials. The laundry industry in this course is giving its employees thorough instruction in the nature of dyes and colors, and gives special attention to the proper handling of fabrics which have been colored with direct dyes, mordant dyes, vat dyes, sulfur dyes, and anilines. There is also a lesson in bluing."—Literary Digest.

Sales Forces of J. Spencer Turner Co. Join Paulson, Linkroom & Co.

Paulson, Linkroom & Co. has absorbed almost the entire selling organization of the J. Spencer Turner Company. Frank L. Walton, manager of the yarn department of the latter company, will be general manager of the sales organization of Paulson, Linkroom & Co. He was a major in the Quartermaster's Corps during the war.

Paulson, Linkroom & Co. have also added to their sales forces, Geo. C. Bushner, head of the weaving yarn department of the J. Spencer Turner Company; J. Bruce McCullough, manager of the Providence branch, and R. C. Osborne, who has been with the Philadelphia office of the J. Spencer Turner Company. They will have similar positions in their new connections. Wm. A. Spellissey will manage the knitting yarn department of the company, and will be assisted by Morgan R. Roper, who will cover New York State. J. M. Cleaves will continue to represent the firm in Pennsylvania.

Leonard C. Linkroom, now in charge of Paulson, Linkroom & Co., will continue in that position as treasurer. No further changes will be made in the rest of the company's selling organization.

The business of Paulson, Linkroom & Co., Inc., dealers in cotton yarns, was founded in 1865, the firm at that time being Dodd & Buckingham. In 1877 Mr. Buckingham organized the firm of Buckingham & Paulson in association with Leonard Paulson, who came from the house of Jno. M. Conway to form the new connection. In 1903, after the death of C. W. Buckingham, additional capital was required in the business and Courtlandt Linkroom, who at that time was treasurer and manager of the Hudson Coal Company, New York City, joined Mr. Paulson in the formation of the firm of Paulson, Linkroom & Co. Upon the death of Leonard Paulson, December, 1915, his interest was taken over by Courtlandt Linkroom and Leonard C. Linkroom.

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*Manufacturers of***Dyestuffs, Chemicals and Oils**

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Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery. It is applied successfully to the following carding room machinery:

Railways

Sliver Lap Machines

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Intermediate Frames

**25 TO 33 PER CENT. MORE PRODUCTION
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For Prices and Circular Write to

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All classes of building construction promptly and efficiently executed at reasonable prices.

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HAND KNOTTERS AND WARP TYING MACHINES**SANDOZ**
SANDOZ Chemical Works, Inc.
 240 Water St., NEW YORK
DIAZO FAST BLACK V

Superior to any developed black offered during past ten years

*Product Samples and Prices on Request**JOHN HARTLEY, Sou. Selling Agt.*

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Seamless

with a double rolled top.

Clear Entrance and Exit

The sliver always coils up evenly inside this Laminar Roving Can—there is no top away. Smooth inside and finished with a moisture-proof coating. Outside painted or varnished as desired. Ten and twelve inch diameter. And when you write your order for fiber trucks, baskets and cars, see that it also calls for Laminar Receptacles. Of course we make a seamed roving can—The Twentieth Century. Send for our new book, "Laminars, the Receptacles That Stand the Gaff."

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Sole proprietors and manufacturers

New England Dept.: 12 Pearl St., Boston

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Winding machines for single and ply yarns, cotton, woolen, worsted and silk. Write for circular describing the NEW WIND DOUBLER, also the No. 80 for winding SUPERCONES.

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OUR SPINNING RINGS—SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

PAWTUCKET SPINNING RING CO.
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

Bosson & Lane

Established 1895

Manufacturers of High Grade
Sulphonated and Saponified Castor Oil Products
for Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing
Cotton Goods in the Piece, Yarn or Raw Stock
Works and Office, Atlantic, Mass.

Sole Selling Agents

CLARENCE WHITMAN & SON, Inc.

MERCHANDISING
FOR TEXTILE MILLS

354 Fourth Avenue
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Chicago St Louis Philadelphia San Francisco



Standard
Size of the South

Mildew, bleach and dye troubles are unknown to mills
using Sizol

THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Sizings

Softeners

Finishings

S. C. Thomas and C. C. Clark, Spartanburg, S. C.

Cotton Goods

New York—Trading in the cotton goods markets showed some improvement as the week closed. Since prices on branded bleached goods have been generally revised to a basis of 11 cents for 4-4 64x60s, larger orders have been placed. Some of the larger houses selling these goods still have stocks on hand to fill spot orders, but smaller distributors have pretty well cleaned out their stocks. Denims, tickings and other staple dyed goods were in better demand during the week. Prices on some lines of these goods have been recently named, but as a rule orders are placed at value, or subject to final confirmation.

On wash goods lines, a moderate amount of new business was put through and future shipments of these goods are being called for in a better way than most of the distributors expected.

Fair business in 5.50 yard sheeting, at 7½ cents, net, was reported. Trading in this construction has been steady, at the price mentioned for some time. There is interest in spots of 6.15 yard, which were reported difficult to get. The market on 6.15 yard is considered at 6½ cents, net; 6 cents for the 32-inch, 40 squares, 6.25 yard; 36-inch, 5.00 yard, at 8 cents, with terms; 4.70 yard at 8½ cents, with terms. Business in 56x60, 4.00 yard, at 9½ cents, net, was reported; with trading in 37-inch, 48 squares, 4.00 yard, at 8½ cents, net. There was a report of a sale of 37-inch, 4.00 yard, at 9 cents, net. Some claim they have only a limited quantity left to sell at 8½ cents, net, after which they will hold for 9 cents, net. There was a million-yard-inquiry for 37-inch, 4.00 yard, but at a price that would not be considered anywhere.

For 36-inch, 3.00 yard, 10 cents, net, was paid, with most centers asking more. There was business in 36-inch, 3.25 yard, at 10 cents, with terms.

Sales of 40-inch, 2.85 yard, at 11 cents, net, were reported, but it was said that this figure had become difficult to do.

Day to day filling in orders in jobbing houses for blankets and napped cotton shows that retailers are selling these goods and need more for the balance of the winter trade. On fancy blankets there is a disposition to buy more for spring and summer business. It is manifested in a willingness to take on any seemingly cheap lots that may go into stock if not moved in special sales.

The linen and plain white goods business is relatively better than trade in some other departments. The linen business has been better this fall than at any time in some years and many of the staple household articles are going into consumption more freely. This is felt by the cotton damask men, who have been cutting prices to compete with the active demand for linens.

Shipments of spring wash goods continue good. The number of cancellations has been small compared with some expectations. Anything in tissues, fine ginghams and play cloths is wanted by the retail trade. The handkerchief business continues good in the fancy division. It is not possible for houses to give the prompt deliveries wanted by some retailers, who have been operating from hand to mouth.

Print cloths and sheeting are firmer and higher than a week ago and mills are comfortably supplied with business for this month. Bleached cottons have been revised to a basis of 13½ cents for 4-4 goods and orders are coming in more freely.

Prices on cotton goods were reported on Saturday as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s...	6½
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s...	6
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s...	5½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x64s...	9
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s...	9½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s...	12½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard....	10½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard....	10
Brown sheetings, Southern standard	12
Tickings, 8-oz., value.....	28
Denims, 2.20 value.....	19½
Staple ginghams	14½
Dress ginghams	20a22½

HIRSCH LUMBER COMPANY
YELLOW PINE

MAIN OFFICE: No. 2 W. 45th St., New York
1203-1204-1205 and 1206 Graham Building
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

MILL CONSTRUCTION TIMBERS

LUMBER FOR THE VILLAGE

PROMPT SERVICE — BEST MATERIAL — CONSISTENT PRICES

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—More inquiry was evident in the yarn market during the latter part of the week, some large users being in the market with inquiries ranging from 50,000 to 100,000 pounds. While there was no general buying the size of these inquiries reflects the belief on the part of many large yarn users that prices are as low as they will be for some time. The firmer tone in the cotton market has also added to this sentiment.

More sales of carded yarns were made during Thursday and Friday than had been the case for some time. Most of the buying was from stock, however, at prices lower than spinners will accept. Knitters, weavers and the insulating trade have been placing some orders and have bought some stock yarns at concessions. Most spinners are asking higher prices than ruling quotations in this market. It was stated here that some knitting yarns were obtainable on a basis of 29c to 30c for 10s, while spinners were asking as high as 33c for the same numbers, with 35c wanted for yarns from good white stock.

Business has been somewhat slower in combed yarns and spinners in some quarters have showed a disposition to accept lower prices for business into next year. In spite of the concessions that are reported here and there in the trade, the firmness of the cotton markets in the face of bearish influences has left spinners in a frame of mind where they are not rushing to get business at today's prices.

Cotton yarns in this market were quoted on Saturday as follows:

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.		
10s.....30 @	2-ply 26s.....37 @	
12s to 14s.....31 @	2-ply 30s.....37 1/2 @	38
2-ply 16s.....32 @	2-ply 40s.....53 @	55
2-ply 20s.....34 @	2-ply 50s.....68 @	
2-ply 24s.....35 @		

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.		
6s to 10s.....29 @	36s.....48 @	50
10s to 12s.....30 @	40s.....52 @	54
14s.....31 1/2 @	50s.....70 @	75
16s.....32 @	60s.....82 @	85
20s.....33 @		
24s.....34 @	Upholstery	
26s.....36 @	Yarns—	
30s.....37 @	3s, 4s, 5-ply.....21 @	23

Duck Yarns.		
3, 4 & 5-ply—	3, 4 & 5-ply—	
8s.....28 @	16s.....32 @	
10s.....29 @	20s.....34 @	

Southern Single Chain Warps.		
6s to 10s.....29 @	22s.....35 @	
12s.....30 @	24s.....36 @	36
14s.....31 @	26s.....37 @	37
16s.....32 @	30s.....37 @	
20s.....33 @	40s.....53 @	54

Southern Single Skeins.		
6s to 8s.....29 @	20s.....33 @	
10s.....30 @	22s.....34 @	
12s.....31 @	24s.....35 @	
14s.....32 @	26s.....36 @	
16s.....32 1/2 @	30s.....38 @	

Southern Frame Cones.		
8s.....30 @	32s.....34 1/2 @	
10s.....30 @	34s.....35 1/2 @	
12s.....30 1/2 @	36s.....36 @	
14s.....31 @	38s.....36 1/2 @	37
16s.....32 @	40s extra.....40 @	43
18s.....33 @	40s.....51 @	
20s.....34 @		

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.		
2-ply 30s.....65 @	2-ply 60s.....1 03 @	
2-ply 36s.....70 @	2-ply 70s.....1 20 @	
2-ply 50s.....93 @		
2-ply 40s.....75 @	2-ply 80s.....1 37 @	

Combed Peeler Cones.		
10s.....49 1/2 @	28s.....58 @	
12s.....50 @	30s.....62 @	
14s.....50 1/2 @	32s.....64 @	
16s.....51 @	34s.....66 @	
18s.....52 @	36s.....68 @	
20s.....53 @	40s.....70 @	
22s.....54 @	50s.....90 @	
26s.....56 @		
24s.....55 @	60s.....1 05 @	

Eastern Carded Peeler Thread Twist Skeins.		
20s 2-ply.....41 @	30s 2-ply.....62 @	
22s 2-ply.....44 @	40s 2-ply.....58 @	
24s 2-ply.....47 @	45s 2-ply.....70 @	
26s 2-ply.....49 @		

Eastern Carded Cones.		
10s.....35 @	22s.....41 @	
12s.....36 @	26s.....43 @	
14s.....37 @	28s.....45 @	
16s.....38 @	30s.....48 @	

Roberts' Loose End Preventer.

The Roberts loose end preventer for Warpers. No mill can afford to do without this attachment, for small cost, with best results. For further particulars, write to Roberts & Graddick Co., P. O. Box 194, Winder, Ga.

H. G. Welborn, President Guy Garrard, Vice-President
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BRANNON, WELBORN & COMPANY, Inc.

COTTON YARNS—Commission Basis Only

350 Broadway at Leonard St., NEW YORK

A real Selling Agency composed of seasoned yarn salesmen with practical spinning experience—organized with a definite purpose, a distinct objective—to sell yarns of quality intelligently to discriminating and appreciative buyers under mill name or mill brand for mill account only.

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Looms Wanted.

Want to buy 125 to 300 Model E 40-inch Draper looms for 2-harness work. Write, giving condition, where can be seen and price, f. o. b. mill floor. Address Looms, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Reed Hooks.

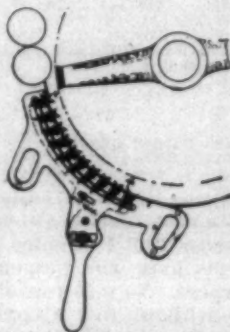
Wanted—Loom fixers and overseers of weaving to write us for free sample of our patented, hand-made celluloid reed hooks. Strictly hand made, very beautiful. Worth \$2. Free for the asking. Rosemary Craft Shop, Rosemary, N. C.

Subject to Prior Sale We Offer
150 36" Reed Space Heavy 3 Harness Looms with Hopedale Automatic Attachments; 3 Banks Drop Wires. Excellent condition, prompt delivery f.o.b. mill floor at \$35.00 each. Address "Quick Sale," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted — Furnished boarding house in good mill city. I understand the business and do not want anything but first-class place. Address Mrs. Cora Neal, No. 4 Enterprise Street, Union, S. C.

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Nine thousand spindle cotton mill, with Hydro electric plant, and forty-two hundred-acres improved land, located at Speigner, near Montgomery, Alabama. For particulars address, State Board of Control and Economy, Montgomery, Alabama.



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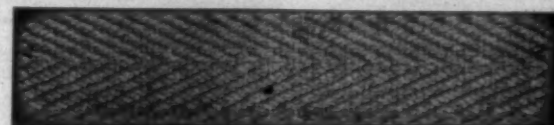
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EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Now employed, but want better job. Practical man of long experience who can get results. Excellent references. Address No. 3306.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now have charge of room in good mill but wish larger job. Over 15 years experience in carding and can get excellent results. Good references. Address No. 3307.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent, or overseer of carding or spinning. Would consider good office position. My experience covers 20 years in various departments of the mill. Textile graduate, age 35. Address No. 3308.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill, white or colored work, where quantity and quality will be appreciated. Age 36. Now employed as carder in large colored goods mill. Over 25 years experience in cotton mill work, 15 years as overseer. Address No. 3309.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, or would take place as overseer of spinning in large mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction. Prefer place in Georgia. Long experience, good references. Address No. 3310.

WANT position as master mechanic; 12 years experience in both steam and electrically driven plants. Now employed. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3312.

WANT position as superintendent. Am a competent man, who has had long experience as superintendent and overseer and can handle large or small job in satisfactory manner. Excellent references. Address No. 3313.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in small mill, or would take second hand's place in smaller plant. Now employed. Fine references. Address No. 3314.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am experienced on plain and fancy goods and can manage help and produce quality with low percentage of waste. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 3215.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, plain or fancy work, prefer Draper looms. Have had 18 years experience in weave room, 5 as second hand and assistant overseer. Now have responsible position, but have good reason for wishing to change. References as to ability and character. Address No. 3316.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of medium size mill on fine combed yarns and am giving entire satisfaction, but want larger job. Married, good habits, fine references covering experience, character and ability. Address No. 3317.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of weaving, or as salesman of mill supplies. Will be pleased to submit references showing my ability, experience and character. Now employed. Address No. 3318.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, prefer mill on hosiery yarns. Would like place in run down condition to bring it up. Married, age 48, long experience. Good references. Address No. 3319.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill on white work. Long experience in a number of good mills and can get results. Fine references. Address No. 3320.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or spinning, or overseer carding and spinning. Am man of long, practical experience, and can get excellent results. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 3322.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning, or would take both. Now employed in mill on double carded knitting yarns and am giving satisfaction but wish a larger place. Satisfactory references as to character and ability. Address No. 3323.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill, white or colored work, colored preferred. Have successfully filled my present position for the past three years, but have good reason to change. Have had over 20 years' experience in weaving and have ability to handle large or small mill in an efficient manner. References. Address No. 3324.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have handled for a long period, mills on both steam and electric drive and am capable of handling either kind of job. Am giving satisfaction on present job, but wish to change for good reasons. Address No. 3325.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill. Especially experienced on print cloths and have handled several print cloth plants very satisfactorily. Would consider place with mill on other goods, as my experience covers a wide variety of fabrics. References showing character, experience and ability. Address No. 3327.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn or weaving mill. Now employed as superintendent, but can come on short notice. References as to character and ability. Address No. 3328.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had many years of practical experience on wide variety of fabrics and can give satisfaction. Excellent references. Address No. 3330.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Fifteen years' experience in weaving, seven years as overseer. Experienced on both plain and Draper looms. Good references. Address No. 3331.

WANT position as superintendent, preferably in colored goods mills; 14 years' experience in mill. Now employed but desire to change. Educated in N. C. Textile School. Age 34; unmarried, but settled. Address No. 3332.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning, or both. Thoroughly experienced in both departments. Now employed, but can change on short notice. Good references. Address No. 3333.

WANT position as superintendent. Am experienced overseer of long experience and also owner of patent that can be made very profitable and give the owners a decided advantage if not a monopoly on certain class of goods. Would take stock in mill for same, and also additional stock. Small yarn mill preferred. Am expert carder, young, but settled. Address No. 3334.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or both. Am 33 years of age, seven years as overseer. Good references. Address No. 3335.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Prefer mill in North Carolina. Can furnish satisfactory references as to past experience, ability and character. Address No. 3336.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, or take place as assistant in large room. Good record over long term of years. Have handled many varieties of fabrics. Satisfactory references. Address No. 3337.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed as second hand, but by experience and ability am capable of handling overseer's job. Good references. Address No. 3338.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill on local cotton. Have had 29 years' experience in mill business, number of years as superintendent. Am 50 years old, married and have family of help. Can come at once. References. Address No. 3339.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, spooling or winding. Young married man, age 30. Have been on some of best jobs in South. Am now general overseer spinning, spooling, twisting and winding. Good reasons for making change. Prefer mill in small town. Address No. 3340.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Can handle large or small job. Ten years' experience on most all kinds of white goods. Experienced on tire fabrics and all kinds of goods for rubber trade. Best of references. Address No. 3341.

WANT position as superintendent in weave mill on white work, or would take place as overseer in large weave

room. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 3342.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, or overseer of large spinning room. Practical man of long experience who has always given satisfaction. Excellent references. Address No. 3343.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Would consider second hand's place on large job. Excellent references as to character and ability. Address No. 3344.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in mill on plain goods. Would not consider place less than \$30 per week. Now employed, but want larger job. Best of references. Address No. 3345.

WANT position as superintendent or would take overseer of carding or spinning. Experienced, reliable and capable, and have excellent references from past and present employers. Address No. 3346.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill. Long experience with good mills and can give excellent results. Best of references. Address No. 3347.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Am experienced superintendent, now successfully operating a good mill, but wish a larger place. Excellent references. Address No. 3348.

WANT position as superintendent. Have held similar position with some of the best mills in the South. Can come on short notice. References. Address No. 3349.

WANT position as superintendent. Well fitted by training and experience to handle mill on any class of goods made in the South. Excellent references. Address No. 3350.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Now employed. Have been superintendent and overseer for long period of years and always given satisfaction. Fine references. Address No. 3351.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both plain and fancy goods, and can get quality and quantity production. Good habits, steady worker. Excellent references. Address No. 3352.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of carding or overseer of carding and spinning. Have worked in mill more than 20 years. Over 10 years as superintendent. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3353.

WANT position as master mechanic and engineer. Capable man whose experiences covers many years in power plant work. Good references. Address No. 3354.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had over 25 years experience in card room, 15 as overseer. Can give satisfaction in every respect. Address No. 3355.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 15 years experience in textile steam power and electric plants, 3½ years with U. S. ship yards. Can handle any size power plant in satisfactory manner. Best of references from present and past employers. Address No. 3356.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or spinning, or both. Am at present overseer of carding and spinning, but have good reason for wishing to change. Good character, long practical experience and energetic worker. References. Address No. 3357.

WANT position as overseer of carding in medium sized mill, or would take second hand's place in large mill. Young man, 36 years, but am thoroughly practical and have fine experience. Good references. Address No. 3358.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill. Can handle either in satisfactory manner. Good references covering my experience, ability and character. Address No. 3359.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or overseer of carding and spinning on medium numbers, white or colored. Am 48 years old, 32 years experience, will go anywhere. Take small salary until I show what I can do. References. Address No. 3360.

WANT position as superintendent, or would take overseer of carding, spinning or both. Now employed as overseer of carding in good mill, but wish to change to different locality. Good references. Address No. 3361.

WANT position as overseer of slashing, warping or cloth room. Mill experience covers more than 20 years and can handle efficiently either one of the above positions. Good references gladly furnished. Address No. 3362.

WANT position as engineer and master mechanic. Long experience in steam plants and machine shops. Specially good on welding. References. Address No. 3363.

WANT position as office manager for cotton mills. Am experienced in manufacturing end, cotton buying and selling. Am competent to take over office end of either cotton or hosiery mill. Excellent references. Married, good worker. Address No. 3364.

WANT position as superintendent. Middle aged man and have worked in mill for over 30 years. Can handle either yarn or weaving plant. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 3365.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer a weave mill. Competent, reliable and experienced. My experience covers every phase of cotton mill business and I can get quality and quantity production. Now employed at good mill, but have good reason for making change. References. Address No. 3366.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of carding, or spinning or both. Have been an overseer for 32 years and superintendent for more than 15. Would like an opportunity to correspond with mill needing reliable and practical man. Address No. 3367.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or cloth room. Now employed as overseer cloth room. Age 48, married, have family, 30 years experience. Good references from past and present employers. Address No. 3368.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Can handle any size job on Saco machinery. Experienced in both mill work and machinery erecting. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3369.

WANT position as mill manager, superintendent or executive position in office. Experienced in executive work in both New England and Southern mills, trained for both mill and office work. Know cost systems, can handle help, am college graduate and feel competent to handle position as superintendent or manager. Address No. 3370.

WANT position as overseer of weaving of large cloth room. Age 49, 27 years experience in weaving. Good references from past and present employers. Address No. 3371.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as overseer of weaving in large mill, but by experience and training am competent to handle job as superintendent. Good character, steady worker and can give fine references. Address No. 3372.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room in large mill. Am 45 years of age, married; 15 years as overseer in mills in South Carolina. Now employed, but can come on two weeks' notice. Good references. Address No. 3373.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. Age 35, have been second hand and overseer for past 14 years. Practical experience on all classes of work. Sober and reliable and can give excellent references. Address No. 3374.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Long experience. Can furnish good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3375.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on all classes of goods and can handle any sized weave room in competent manner. Good references. Address No. 3376.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent, or overseer of carding. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3377.

WANT position as carder, spinner, or superintendent. Long experience in a number of good mills. Best of references. Address No. 3378.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Experienced more than 25 years as overseer and second hand. Am a hustler and can get production on either white or colored goods. Address No. 3379.

WANT position as superintendent. Now hold a similar position in one of the best mills in North Carolina, but want to make a change. References as to character and ability gladly furnished. Am high class man and would not consider a small job. Address No. 3380.

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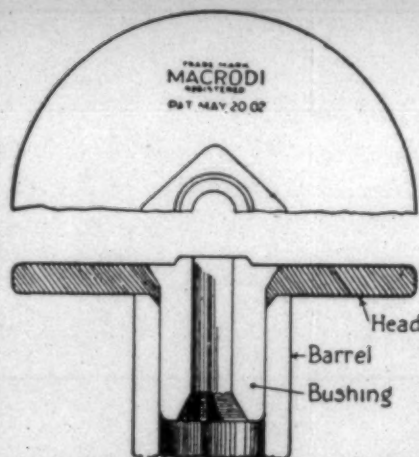
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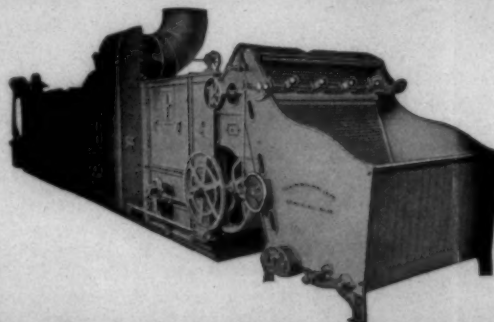
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